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JPRS 84889

6 December 1983

Korean Affairs Report

No. 328

19991005 066

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

Demonstration Planned 11 Nov

SK081336 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] With the approach of warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket, the spirit of opposing and rejecting his trip is being raised more highly.

On 5 November, 15 members of the National Youth Council for Democracy, gathering in the heart of Seoul, announced a statement entitled "Oh, Democracy!", opposing Reagan's South Korean junket. The statement pointed out that the United States is aggravating military tension on the divided Korean peninsula by accelerating the arms race at the risk of the lives of mankind. The statement also expressed concern over the fact that the U.S. administration is using the Korean peninsula only for a strategic military base, ignoring the existence and interests of the Korean people.

The statement called on the South Korean military dictatorship to realize democracy and to promptly revise various antidemocratic laws, thus ensuring freedoms of speech, publication, assembly and association.

The statement noted that Reagan's visit to South Korea is aimed at maintaining South Korea as a market for U.S. weapons, reducing it into a nuclear base, and at strengthening the Seoul dictatorial regime. Thus, the statement opposed his South Korean junket.

Disseminating printed material that says they will stage street demonstrations in the center of Seoul opposing Reagan's visit on 11 November, one day before Reagan's arrival, the students of many universities in Seoul are pushing ahead with preparations for the demonstration.

Former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam said that Reagan's visit will further arouse the anti-U.S. sentiment among the students. Noting that only when human rights and democracy are ensured can security of the nation be guaranteed, he stressed that human rights of the South Korean people and democracy should be rehabilitated.

He also pointed out that this year three times more students have been arrested than last year and that Reagan should not inspire the small group within the dictatorial regime by victimizing many people. He stated that for the last 22 years, the successive governments in South Korea have stressed that people should sacrifice minor freedoms for greater freedoms. However, there can never be great freedoms without minor ones.

Anti-U.S. Demonstration

SK101224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] According to foreign news reports, as the anti-U.S. and antipuppet sentiment is drastically growing among the South Korean popular masses from all walks of life with the approach of the visit to Seoul by Reagan, the war boss of the U.S. imperialists, and as the anti-U.S. voices are bursting out elsewhere in South Korea, some 1,000 students at Seoul National University once again on 8 November staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration struggle.

The students who gathered on the campus bearing burning hatred for the U.S. imperialists--the declared enemy--and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, shouting at the top of their voices anti-U.S., antigovernment, and antifascist slogans denouncing the aggressive visit to South Korea by Reagan and traitorous and sell-out crimes of the fascist clique, staged a vigorous demonstration.

With the struggle culminating, a student who was instigating the other students to demonstrate, shouting slogans on the top of a five-story building, jumped to the ground as an expression of protest against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, sustaining heavy injuries.

At the sight of this, the demonstrating students' fury and outrage against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique soared high to the sky and the struggle took on a more virulent tone.

Saying that the demonstration on this day took place at the same time as the broad denunciation against the government, including the criticism aimed at the visit to Seoul by U.S. President Reagan, was heard, one foreign news report from Seoul drew attention to this. The students at this university had also staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration on 4 November, shouting slogans opposing Reagan's visit to Seoul.

Also, shouting slogans demanding democratic reforms, independence of the campus, freedom of publication, and lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians from engaging in political activities, the students fought bravely.

Embarrassed and frightened at the advance of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged by the youths and students which is gathering more strength with each passing day with the approach of the visit to Seoul by Reagan, the boss of aggression and war, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has

committed a barbarous act of arresting six students on charges that they had instigated the students to a demonstration on 4 November.

VRPR Commentary

SK100656 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Talk from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] In connection with Reagan's visit to South Korea, the murderer Chon Tu-hwan is making much ado to greet his master as the most honored state guest. The masses of all walks of life are raising their voices opposing and denouncing this treacherous and nation-selling act by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. I will introduce some of these voices. Voices opposing and denouncing the murderer Chon Tu-hwan for making a fuss to greet U.S. President Reagan as the most honored state guest are surging throughout the country.

A certain Mr Kim, a student of Korea University, said: Frightened by the struggle of our fellow students opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is hell-bent on rallying countless suppressive policemen to repression. Chon Tu-hwan has harshly suppressed the just struggle of our fellow students against war maniac Reagan's junket and took away innumerable students. This is a despicable act which only a pro-U.S., flunkeyist traitor can commit.

Who is Reagan? Reagan, a truculent war maniac, is the object of the hatred of the world's conscience. He is a fascist element who protected to the utmost the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's massacre of the Kwangju citizens. We cannot pardon the treacherous and nation-selling act by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is raising a fascist gale to greet such a man as the most honored state guest. We will fight to the end under the slogan for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime.

A certain Mr Kim, an employee of a company at Mansok-dong in Inchon, said: Reagan is an aggressor who occupied Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean Sea, with armed forces some time ago. The world is denouncing this aggression by Reagan with surging indignation. The world's impartial public opinion as well as our masses of all walks of life are raising their voices opposing and denouncing aggressor Reagan's junket. Reagan's coming to this land, where the preparations for war are being accelerated, is not usual. Even according to the U.S. and South Korean authorities, Reagan will come to South Korea to reaffirm his commitment to defense, and even to observe villages of the North, inspecting the truce line. It is obvious that his visit to South Korea is a war junket with an apple of war.

Saying that he cannot idly watch the treacherous and nation-selling act by Chon Tu-hwan who is raising suppression commotions to greet Reagan as the most honored state guest while praising him to the skies, Mr Kim expressed his resolve to devote himself to the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

A certain Mr Pak, a worker in Tongnae District in Pusan, said: Reagan's visit to South Korea while Chon Tu-hwan, who played a drama of massacre in Burma, is suffering a crisis, is aimed at giving a shot in the arm to the murderer Chon Tu-hwan. Reagan's junket is beneficial to the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, but is harmful to our people. The people do not repress their surging indignation against the treachery by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to plunge this country with the calamities of war by inviting war maniac Reagan.

By putting pressure on the Burmese authorities in conspiracy with the United States, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has veiled the truth of the Burma bombing and has shifted responsibility for it onto another. He is also leading the situation to the brink of war, kicking up vicious anticommunist rackets. This is an act to surely trigger a war in our country, which we cannot inadvertently overlook.

I think that it is at this time that our people should pool their strength in driving out the U.S. troops and in smashing the (?traitors). I will fight to the end in order to build a new world in this land where there are no foreign forces and fascism.

Individuals Oppose Reagan Visit

SK101341 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Talk on voices of masses from all walks of life opposing Reagan's visit to Seoul from the feature program "Hour for the Youths and Students"]

[Text] Our party's organizations at all levels are now expressing concern over the voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea which have recently been growing among the popular masses from all walks of life, including the youths and students. Now, we will select a few of the voices raised by the popular masses from all walks of life opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea.

A Choe, a student at the Seoul National University, said: I cannot welcome the visit to Seoul by warmonger Reagan. Reagan is the most ignorant and uncouth warmonger and a fascist maniac of all the former U.S. presidents. Reagan is also the bloody enemy of our nation who has instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, division, and war preparations.

Needless to say, Reagan's visit to South Korea is apparently a trip of aggression, a trip of division, and a war trip which brings to us a whirlwind of fascism, a wind of two Koreas, and clouds of war.

Herein lies the reason why our patriotic fellow students and popular masses oppose and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea. Our patriotic fellow students, who are struggling under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, will struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea, in defiance of sacrifice.

A Yi, a student at Chonnam University, said as follows: U.S. President Reagan is said to be coming to Seoul to pay a visit to the murderer Chon Tu-hwan. We can hardly suppress indignation.

Summoning the murderer Chon Tu-hwan to the White House ahead of others as soon as he had taken office as U.S. President, Reagan highly praised Chon Tu-hwan for his massacre in Kwangju and outrageously encouraged him to run at full speed on the road of strangling the people. Now he is about to instigate the murderer Chon Tu-hwan to fascism, war, division once again by even coming to Seoul. How can we stand it? It is as clear as broad daylight that the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group's acts of fascist suppression and of abusing human rights will become more virulent because of Reagan's visit to South Korea. We can never tolerate the visit to South Korea by Reagan who supports and encourages the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group.

Just as we fought in opposition to the visits to South Korea by former U.S. presidents, we will rise in a "do-or-die spirit" against Reagan's visit to South Korea this time as well.

Saying that Reagan is a vicious war maniac, a Kim, professor at Seoul National University, continued: At a time when the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who, after having committed a large-scale crime of massacre abroad, is insanely kicking off suppressing the people and war exercises of northward invasion under the pretext of the massacre, Reagan is coming to South Korea. This is an unusual movement.

Reagan is a world-renowned warmonger who has been running wild in preparation for a war of northward invasion and for a thermal nuclear war on this land after completely repealing the deceptive theory of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea.

With Reagan's upcoming visit to South Korea, people are now recalling the visit to South Korea by Dulles on the eve of the Korean war and his tour of the 38th parallel. It is because Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is a dangerous war trip that brings us clouds of war. The visit to South Korea by Reagan, the war maniac, who is coming uninvited, should be frustrated and checked. Reagan should abandon his criminal war trip and remove U.S. troops from South Korea, along with all the weapons of mass destruction.

A Ko, a dismissed reporter living in Pusan, said: Reagan's visit to South Korea is an on-the-spot inspection of a colony. It is apparent that Reagan's visit to South Korea this time will perpetuate national division and will further strain the situation on the Korean peninsula. Now, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, turning deaf ear to public sentiment, is insanely scheming to prolong his stay in power by ushering in the U.S. imperialists' boss Reagan as the highest state guest. This is an outrageous act that can only be committed by a traitor like Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful U.S. stooge. We cannot live peacefully for even a moment with the aggressors and traitor left intact in this land. The people, realizing this fact, are resolutely joining in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

Reagan should look squarely at such an unswerving will of our popular masses and cancel his plan to visit South Korea.

People Oppose, Denounce Reagan Visit

SK121343 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] People of all walks of life are strongly opposing and denouncing U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Mr (Ho In-chol), a student at Korea University, said: We denounce Reagan's visit to South Korea. This is because he is coming to South Korea in order to breathe air into the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is rejected by the people, and to further incite the ring to become more antidemocratic and anti-reunification. Except for the nation-seller, no one else is stupid enough to welcome those who support and inspire the traitor who (?hates) the people. Our students are courageously fighting in opposition to Reagan's South Korean visit because our struggle reflects public aspirations against the U.S. aggressors and the nation-seller and to retrieve national sovereignty. We will not stop waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

Mr (Pak Chae-hong), a religious man residing in Kwangju, said: The United States supported the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous group so that the group could kill the Kwangju residents. The United States is positively supporting and inciting the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of the masses and its policy of war and is obstructing in every way the reunification of the Korean peninsula. Our South Korean people hate the United States. Their anti-U.S. stand is a natural result of the wrongful U.S. policy toward South Korea. It is clear that our people cannot welcome Reagan's visit to South Korea, the visit is profitable only for a minority of the treacherous group but harmful for a majority of the people. The United States should fundamentally rectify its (?egoistic) and aggressive policy toward South Korea. The U.S. forces should stop occupying South Korea and immediately leave.

Mr (Yi Chong-yon), a teacher residing in Chunchon city, said: The important objective of Reagan's South Korean visit is to consolidate the colonial rule over South Korea and push ahead with the preparations for a nuclear war. Thus, our students and masses, including students of Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, and Songgyungwan University, are waging the anti-U.S. struggle, opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea. This is a righteous and just struggle to remove the obstacles to independence, democracy, and reunification. So long as the United States does not abandon its colonial rule over South Korea and its support of the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous group, our masses will continue to doggedly wage the anti-U.S. struggle. Reagan should immediately go back to his den. Reagan should look squarely at the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiments and at (?reality).

Citizens' Reaction to Reagan Visit

SK121406 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Having heard the so-called speech that U.S. President Reagan delivered at the National Assembly, people throughout the country can hardly suppress outrage.

Listen to what Madam Yun Chong-won, our station's commentator, says.

[Begin Yun recording] Despite the opposition of our popular masses, U.S. President Reagan finally sneaked into this land on the morning of 12 November with the help of a murderous alert [as heard] and even uttered outrageously bellicose language at the National Assembly. At this news, the popular masses throughout the country showed, in a word, outrage and (?hatred) on their faces.

Let us see in what manner citizens in Seoul are reacting to his speech.

Citizens, who were forced by the authorities to come out to the streets, were standing along the streets without showing expression or speaking. In particular, we observed burning hatred on their faces. Students and young people were standing without saying a word, as if to say that they could not suppress indignation.

Tearing the Stars and Stripes in pieces, a young man said: Reagan is uninvited; he is our enemy. We cannot possibly welcome Reagan. He was outraged.

A middle-aged housewife said: We are now in a silent demonstration to protest Reagan's visit to South Korea, instead of welcoming him. Now that the students and democratic patriotic masses are shedding their blood, how can we welcome him? She was looking hatefully at the cars in which the uninvited guests were riding.

A university student who came out into the street ramming through the police cordon lines, uttered: Son of a bitch, you have finally come, uh? Our masses do not welcome you, instead we hate you! Look at those eyes of the citizens! You bunch of sons of bitches!

He pledged that he will never let the death of (?Hwang Chong-ha), a student at the Seoul National University, be wasted.

A citizen in his fifties and living in Chung-ku, Seoul, said that he could not tolerate Reagan's bellicose speech at the National Assembly and that he has exposed that his trip to South Korea is a trip of war and aggression. He also said that the masses from all walks of life should fully display the persevering spirit of the white-robed people who would perish but would never succumb, vigorously staging the anti-U.S. struggle along with the students.

Next, I will tell you about the reaction shown by the citizens of Kwangju.

In a word, some of them said that their feelings were the same as what they felt during the Kwangju massacre. There were fewer people on the streets than usual. Instead, the streets were full of uniformed and plainclothes policemen and [word indistinct]. It was indeed a murderous atmosphere.

Under various pretexts, some of the shops and restaurants closed and some taxi drivers were said to have stopped operation. One citizen said that such things were an expression of protest against Reagan's visit to South Korea. Citizens in Kwangju now are saying that Reagan is an enemy.

Saying that they cannot welcome the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the protege of the murderer Chon Tu-hwan, that Reagan's visit to South Korea will become a great obstacle to the South Korea people in achieving the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification, that they cannot tolerate it, they strongly urged Reagan to go home immediately.

In the recent months, Chonnam University and Choson University were (?under tight surveillance). One student, saying that the students were denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea, appealed to citizens to rise in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

In the case of the citizens in (?Taejon), they showed the same emotion and expression on their faces as those of the citizens in Seoul and Kwangju. They reacted in the same manner as the citizens in Seoul and Kwangju. In particular, the workers had serious expression on their faces.

A Yi, a worker, said: How can we welcome Reagan? Unless he is a traitor, nobody will welcome Reagan, the enemy of our nation.

A worker at a construction company said: I cannot suppress indignation over the fact that Reagan has appeared even at the National Assembly and made bellicose remarks. We must be strong in our will at a particular time like this and stage the anti-outside-forces and antifascist struggle for democratization and national salvation more obstinately than at any previous time.

Effect of Visit

SK180107 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Dialogue from the program "Hour for Compatriots in the North"]

[Text] [First speaker] Could you tell us your view on our subject for today, "What Effect Will Reagan's South Korean Tour Have on the South Korean Economy?"

[Second speaker] Certainly. In dealing with the subject, we must first know what kind of person Reagan is. Reagan is the most bellicose warmonger

of all U.S. presidents. Reagan came to South Korea not to appreciate the autumn leaves but to review the overall preparations for a war and to accelerate the preparations for a new war. For this reason we condemned Reagan's South Korean tour as an aggressor's junket carrying gunpowder, and compared it to Dulles' junket in 1950 that ignited a war on the Korean peninsula.

Now on the subject of what effect Reagan's South Korean tour will have on the South Korean economy, we can briefly say that the South Korean economy will suffer more setbacks into a relegated role of serving U.S. military purposes, into a militarized economy, and into an accelerated crisis. The South Korean economy has long been subjugated to the United States for its military purposes. The crisis in the South Korean economy is shaking the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule at its very root, causing potential serious damage to the United States in its pursuit of an aggressive war policy.

While in South Korea, Reagan took steps to subjugate the South Korean economy more in order to force the Chon Tu-hwan ring to further militarize the economy under the pretext of economic cooperation. Militarizing the South Korean economy will force nonmilitary industry out of business, accelerating the economic crisis. Reagan's South Korean tour, therefore, will accelerate the South Korean economic downfall. The masses of all walks of life, therefore, opposed and condemned Reagan's South Korean tour as a warmonger's junket that will accelerate the militarization of the South Korean economy and lead it to catastrophe.

[First speaker] Reagan's South Korean tour instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring toward a war policy and an increase in military spending. What impact will this have on the South Korean economy?

[Second speaker] Warmonger Reagan, as soon as he took office, scrubbed even the deceptive troop withdrawal plan, has been building up the military strength of the U.S. forces in South Korea, has actively instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring toward provoking a new war--thereby extremely aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula--and has made the ring spend an enormous amount of money on continuous war exercise rackets. According to the statistics released so far, the so-called defense spending of 2,145.9 billion won in 1980 increased to 3,419.8 billion won in 1983, representing an increase of no less than 1,273.9 billion won over a period of 3 years in the sector of direct military spending alone. Such enormous military expenditures were made by squeezing the blood and sweat of our people. As the so-called defense spending increases, the tax burden on the people increases proportionately. The tax share of the national budget revenues this year was 95.6 percent. The tax share borne by each individual has increased accordingly from 171,338 won in 1980 to 268,500 won this year--an increase of 97,162 won over the 3-year period. People are strongly complaining that they can no longer stay alive because of the heavy tax burden.

Reagan instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring further and further toward a war policy under the pretext of security. This will result in increased military spending, and it will lead to a heavier tax burden on the people. Needless to say, the heavier tax burden will make the people destitute.

Reagan's South Korean tour, therefore, will further accelerate the downfall of South Korean economy, the destitution of the people, and will bring the calamity of a fratricidal war on the people.

CSO: 4110/038

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S.-ROK JOINT STATEMENT DENOUNCED

SK160137 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The masses of all walks of life oppose and denounce the South Korea-U.S. joint statement.

Mr Yi, a dismissed reporter in Sodaemunku, Seoul, condemned the South Korea-U.S. joint statement as an aggressive and splittist document which openly reveals the conspiracy between the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring aiming at accelerating the preparations for a new war on the Korean peninsula and perpetual division of the Korean peninsula. He said that Reagan's remarks that South Korea security is directly connected with that of the United States, stressing the need for building up the combat capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea and pledging a continuous supply of the weapons systems and technology necessary for enhancing the combat capability of the South Korean Army, as well as his active instigation of the unilateral entry of South Korea into the United Nations, revealed their malicious design to make this land a U.S. imperialists' aggressive military base and the site of a nuclear war and to fabricate two Koreas on the Korean peninsula, thereby making South Korea a permanent U.S. colony. He said that this is a vicious challenge to our masses who demand a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and an end to the U.S. colonial rule to realize independence and peaceful national reunification, and demanded that the South Korea-U.S. joint statement be abolished.

A member of the National Youth Union for Democratization Movement said that the South Korea-U.S. joint statement is far from tolerable, as it further accelerates South Korea's political, military and economic subjugation and aggravates North-South confrontation by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime to provoke a new aggressive war and a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. He said that South Korea-U.S. joint statement is far from welcome as it is aimed at suffocating the intensifying anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle of the youths and masses of all walks of life, relieving the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial ring's crisis, and at supporting the puppets' long-term power and perpetual division plot. He said that we cannot acknowledge the South Korea-U.S. joint statement designed to sacrifice South Korea for the benefit of the United States, and said that he, together with all the people, declare that the joint statement is null and void. He

said that the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle will be intensified in the future so long as the United States continues its colonial rule in South Korea and its support of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

Mr Kim, a democratic figure in Chongno, Seoul, denounced the South Korea-U.S. joint statement because it turned a blind eye to South Korea's democratization and human rights issues, which publicly announces to the entire world that the United States ignores or supports the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime's trampling of human rights of the South Korean people. He called to attention the fact that many figures who called for South Korea's democratization and the settlement of the human rights issue were detained or put under house arrest during Reagan's South Korean tour, and denounced the United States for turning a blind eye to this and defending the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, thus, revealing the fact that the United States is the very ringleader of suppressing the human rights of the South Korean people. He claimed that the United States masterminded and instigated the Chon Tu-hwan military ring to massacre thousands of people in Kwangju. He said that the struggle of the figures of various circles and the youths and students opposing Reagan's South Korean tour is a punishment of Reagan, who tramples the sovereignty of the South Korean people. He claimed that the South Korea-U.S. joint statement is not to be tolerated because it actively supports the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime, accelerates preparations for a new war on the Korean peninsula, and pursues perpetual national division.

CSO: 4110/038

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SWEDISH PRINCE SAYS NORTH SHOULD BE OSTRACIZED

SK091120 Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday his countrymen have overcome national difficulties with indomitable courage and great resilience after the Sept. 1 Soviet shooting down of a Korean civilian plane and the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon.

"Using the hardship to advantage, our people are pursuing their duties more faithfully than ever to build up national strength in every field," Chon said during a luncheon he held for Prince Gustaf Bertil of Sweden at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion.

"Korea and Sweden can greatly promote bilateral interests through mutual transfer of technology and joint ventures in third countries," Chon told Bertil, an uncle of Swedish King Carl Gustaf XVI.

Chon asked Bertil to convey his gratitude to King Gustaf for his consolatory cables sent to Korea during the two tragic incidents and his support of Seoul's stand. Chon said he hopes the Swedish king will visit Korea.

In response, Bertil extended deep sympathy to Chon on the two tragedies and said problems between nations should be solved through dialogue, never by means of violence.

North Korea, which used terrorism in an attempt to assassinate the South Korean president, well deserves to be ostracized from the international community, said Bertil.

He flew into Seoul over the last weekend to attend the fourth joint meeting of the Korean-Swedish Economic Cooperation Committee and the Swedish-Korean Economic Cooperation Committee.

CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON N. KOREAN DEFECTOR TO JAPAN

Government Considering Situation

SK141141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government is considering granting a North Korean soldier who smuggled himself into Japan late last month, political asylum to a third country.

The mass-circulation paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Monday on Oct. 30 the North Korean sneaked into the Japanese freighter Fuji-Maru, moored in Nampo, a port southwest of Pyongyang, in an attempt to escape from North Korea and came to Japan.

The stowaway, identified as Min Hong-ku, 21, of Pukchong, South Hamgyong Province, asked for political asylum, when he was captured aboard the ship and subsequently brought to Shimonoseki, Kyushu. Min, a North Korean Army sergeant, is now under custody at a Fukuoka immigration control office.

The Fukuoka immigration control authorities, reversing their original decision to repatriate Min as a mere stowaway, will consider complying with his request because of his resoluteness, YOMIURI said, adding his asylum to a third country was likely to be granted.

If Min's plea is accepted, it would be the first case in which a North Korean soldier is given asylum in Japan.

The Foreign Ministry, asked to comment on the report, declined to discuss the matter, saying an investigation is now underway on the issue.

ROK Asks Japan To Grant Asylum

SK150830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Foreign Ministry said Tuesday Japanese authorities should handle the alleged North Korean Army defector in accordance with his wish to seek political asylum in Japan.

The North Korean sergeant, identified as Min Hong-ku, 20, hid on a Japanese ship Oct. 30 while it was anchored off North Korea's west coast port of Nampo.

Min was caught hiding in the ship's engine room when the ship arrived at Shimonoseki in southwestern Japan Nov. 4. He was detained there for violating Japan's immigration laws.

The North Korean was turned over to the immigration office in Fukuoka near Shimonoseki.

It was reported that the Japanese immigration office held a hearing Monday and ruled that the Korean was subject to deportation because he did not possess any personal documents. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

A Foreign Ministry official here said from a humanitarian point of view, international convention allows a political refugee to be sent to any country to which he wishes to defect.

In 1978, Japan allowed a Soviet Air Force pilot who had flown his MiG-25 fighter to Japan to seek political asylum in the United States, the official pointed out.

CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN PEOPLE SUPPORT STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

SK110054 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The masses of all walks of life support the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle which students of many universities in Seoul, including Korea University, Seoul National University, and Songgyungwan University, waged prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Mr Yi Sung-chin, a resident in Mapo district in Seoul, said: I actively support the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which students of Korea University, Seoul National University, and Songgyungwan University staged. I witnessed the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which students of Korea University, Seoul National University, and Songgyungwan University were waging on campus, shouting a slogan calling for the cancellation of Reagan's visit to South Korea. All slogans put forth and shouted by students reflect the unanimous will of our masses. I support the struggle of students.

Reagan is trying to visit Seoul to trigger a war through northward invasion and to instigate the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime. I desperately oppose warmonger Reagan's visit to South Korea.

In solidarity with the struggle of students, the masses of all walks of life should check Reagan's visit to South Korea. Reagan should bear in mind that the anti-U.S. sentiments are further growing among our masses and he should call off his plan to visit South Korea.

Mr Han Chang-in, a worker in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, said: Like students of Korea University, Seoul National University, and Songgyungwan University, all of us should turn out in the struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea. We should pool our strength in checking war maniac Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Reagan's visit is a war junket. If we permit his junket, a new war could break out on the Korean peninsula, our masses will suffer greater hardships caused by the division of the land, and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime's suppression will be harsher. For this reason, I actively support the struggle of the students of Korea University, Seoul National University, and

Songgyungwan University. I will turn out in the struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea.

A certain Mr Chong, a student of Choson University, said: Waging the struggle to oppose war maniac Reagan's visit to South Korea and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan regime is a patriotic act. Students of Korea University, Seoul National University, and Songgyungwan University waged struggles, shouting slogans: "Call off Reagan's visit to South Korea!", "Let us overthrow the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan!", "We oppose the Reagan administration's policy of aggression!", "Let us restore sovereignty and extricate ourselves from economic and military subordination to foreign forces!", and "Enforce democratic reforms and ensure freedom on campuses!" Their struggles are praiseworthy.

Whenever students have waged the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime has perpetrated the atrocity of arresting students who have led the struggle. I cannot pardon this tyranny. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately release the illegally arrested students. The fellow students across the country should not yield under any suppression of the authorities and should unanimously turn out in the struggle to check Reagan's visit to South Korea and to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime.

CSO: 4110/038

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES STUDENTS TO STRUGGLE AGAINST CHON

SK180214 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Talk from the program "Hour for Youths and Students": "Let Us Struggle, Demanding the Release of the Detained Students"]

[Text] Dear youths and students: The Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested and detained many patriotic students who struggled against Reagan's visit to South Korea.

According to a recent announcement by the authorities, for 6 days before and after Reagan's visit to South Korea alone, 29 patriotic students were arrested in Seoul. [passage indistinct]

During the period of Reagan's visit to South Korea, some 1,200 persons were arrested and most of them were patriotic youths and students. In addition to these patriotic youths and students, the number of those youths and students who are now detained in jail has reached over 2,000.

All the youths and students who were illegally arrested and detained were patriotic youths and students who rose up in the just struggle for national independence, democracy, and national reunification and against the fascist rule.

These youths and students courageously struggled, shouting the slogans: "We oppose the bellicose warmonger Reagan's visit to South Korea," "We oppose Reagan's aggressive policy," "We oppose the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea," and "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime."

In particular, Hwang Chung-ha, a student of Seoul National University, laid his bloom of youth before the altar of independence and democracy without hesitation.

The righteous struggle of youths and students who courageously fought in defiance of the suppression by bayonet was by no means for their own happiness and advancement in society; it was a struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have occupied this land for 38 years, imposing the

destiny of national ruin upon our masses and against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, which is a group of the pro-U.S. stooges. It was also a struggle for democracy and national reunification.

The righteous struggle of patriotic youths and students against Reagan's visit to South Korea was an extremely righteous and just act, reflecting our masses' desire for independence, democracy, and reunification. Therefore, the struggle of youths and students against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule should deserve the people's praise. Those who should receive the people's stern judgment and who should be executed by them are precisely the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Like a thief turning on his master, however, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed the barbarous atrocity of suppressing the righteous struggle of patriotic youths and students and of arresting and detaining those youths and students who stood at the front of the struggle. This is an intolerable criminal act which could only be committed by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which stops at nothing to achieve its ambition.

Youths and students, even at this moment, the patriotic youths and students who were illegally arrested and detained by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are undergoing all sorts of suffering in jail, receiving murderous torture there. However, they are continuously staging the anti-U.S. and the antifascist struggle even in jail with their indomitable spirit of resistance. They want you, who struggled shoulder to shoulder in the streets with a single heart of patriotism, to continue the indomitable struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Rescuing the illegally arrested and detained fellow students is a righteous duty and obligation for you, patriotic youths and students. This is a righteous struggle to continue the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which has already been lifted up and is a part of the sacred struggle of national salvation for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Youths and students, you should firmly unite and gallantly stage the [word indistinct] struggle to rescue the illegally arrested and detained students.

CSO: 4110/038

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMITTEE QUESTIONED ON EARLY ELECTIONS RUMOR

SK110221 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 83 p 2

[From the regular column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] At the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee interpellation of the Central Election Management Committee held on the afternoon of 9 November, DKP lawmakers Yu In-pom and Yi Hyong-pae said: Because of the rumors on early elections, those who are politically ambitious in rural areas have started to act. Adding to this, the Central Election Management Committee has published and is distributing pamphlets about elections. Is this not an indication that early elections will be held? They demanded government explanation on the matter.

Meanwhile, DJP lawmaker Chong Nam said: The constituency of each election district varies. Some districts have as many as 950,000 citizens entitled to vote and some have only 250,000. Isn't there a need to reorganize election districts for more efficient management of elections?

DJP lawmaker Yom Chong-kil asked why defamation and slander were not controlled during past joint election campaigns.

Answering the questions, Chairman of the Central Election Management Committee Kim Chung-so said: In August, too, the rumors of early elections spread. We tried to find out about the truth of the rumors. However, the rumors were groundless. As for the pamphlets on elections, they are nothing more than a part of the preparatory work that is normally carried out by the Election Management Committee.

CSO: 4107/023

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY HAILS AMICABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ASSEMBLY

SK140514 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Development"]

[Text] An amendment to the National Assembly Law on compromise terms between the ruling and opposition parties has more significance in the process rather than in the outcome of negotiations and the contents of the revision, which formally passed through the Assembly plenary session over the weekend.

It enables, among other things, the Assembly standing committees to have the power to make preliminary deliberations of pertinent budget bills prior to overall studies by the Assembly Budget-Settlement Committee and the Assembly plenary session.

The restoration of the standing committees' authority to make preliminary budget studies as in the previous Republics is also meaningful in that the Assemblymen as a whole have now gained a boost in their function and role in parliamentarism.

It is indeed encouraging that the amendment, one of the knottiest issues facing the current Assembly, has been solved as a compromise between the rivaling political camps through intensive yet amicable dialogues.

Earlier, the opposition parties threatened to boycott the parliamentary study of next year's national budget bill until the controversial Assembly law amendment is adopted satisfactorily. On the other hand, the ruling party was opposed to any bid to revise what were dubbed as "reform laws" enacted by the now-defunct Legislative Council for National Security, an interim legislature preceding the formation of the incumbent assembly through popular elections.

With the smooth passage of the law amendment, the Assembly standing committees are expected to embark on full-fledged preliminary studies of the 1984 budget program this week.

Another point of the amendment is to empower the standing committee chairmen to limit the time of speakers at committee sessions to no more than half an hour, when necessary.

Thus a fine example has been set in productive politics through dialogue in a compromise deal to redress a "sanctuary of reform laws," which the ruling camp previously insisted should be kept intact.

As a whole, the Assembly members' voice toward the government is to be strengthened by the revival of the preliminary budget deliberations. Yet, the legislators still have another related problem as to how they can manage the invocation of the parliamentary authority to probe into the conduct of state affairs, if needed.

Besides, there are other political issues pending before the current legislature for more than two years, which include amendments to the laws related to local autonomy, the basic press law and various election laws as well as the complete lifting of a political ban.

For all that, the compromise settlement of the House law amendment may well be recorded as a significant breakthrough in the process of political development, along with a partial removal of the political ostracism granted early this year.

It is hoped that all these political bills and issues will be solved through dialogue, without accompanying unproductive confrontation or partisan strife.

Based on the amicable climate just developed by the Assembly law revision, the regular Assembly sitting is called upon to go ahead smoothly to deal with other bills on its agenda.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GRADUAL, STEADY POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT URGED

SK160600 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 15 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Development That Corresponds to Reality--The Importance of Political Capability Emphasized as Much as Its Value and System"]

[Text] It seems that the discussions on political development will be made fairly, actively, and extensively from now on in our political circles and that the efforts for political development will be made from various angles. Because political development has been continuously sought since the launch of the Fifth Republic, it is quite natural that the discussions should assume greater vigor and the efforts to push it ahead activated to a greater degree.

At this juncture, when active discussions for political development are in the offing, correct views of this country's political development are required of the leading circles, ruling as well as opposition, and of the people as well. If discussions and efforts for political development are not made in a proper direction at this stage, political development could be accompanied by unbearable stress and could ultimately lead to painful results whereby a tentative development could result in a long-term deterioration.

The discussions of political development by the political and intellectual circles of this country in general tend to make light of the level and speed in pursuing political development by placing excessive emphasis on the value and system in political development.

The ultimate purpose of political development is to effectively operate the system to realize values, such as freedom and human rights. Yet, the establishment of a system is one thing, and its successful operation is another. No matter how good a value a system is intended, it alone does not guarantee the successful operation of a system. For the successful operation of a system, the political capability of those operating the system should be up to a certain level. The trials and errors we have experienced in the past and our political reality of today have largely resulted from immature political capability. Political development, therefore, should count on political capability as much as on the values and system. In other words, for our political development, importance should

be attached to fostering a political capability in the people that can use the system in a desired way as well as a capability in the politicians that can effectively assimilate demands of the people and can solve the political controversies through dialogue and mutual concession.

Furthermore, in pushing ahead with political development, serious consideration should be given to the level and the speed. The ultimate goal in our political development ought to exceed the level of the freedom and human rights enjoyed by the citizens of the United States and European countries. It is, however, not possible for us to reach such a level in one leap, as is well evidenced by the incomplete present level in the countries of Europe and America. As the countries of Europe and America have not been able to reach the level of complete freedom and human rights in one leap, neither can we reach the level of freedom and human rights of Europe and America.

Our political development will go along a healthy road if we go forward with the political development with reasonable targets, harmoniously incorporating the general principles and the given reality at a speed appropriately adjusted, and setting another attainable target after attaining the first one. Conversely, if we turn a blind eye to the given reality and set an unreasonably high target and attempt to hastily attain it at an unreasonable speed, disregarding the gradual approach, the development will turn out to be a "fragile" and "short-lived" one, even if we may attain some segmental transient objectives.

Politicians, intellectuals, and people in general should not make light of the problems of capability, level, and speed in discussing and pushing ahead with political development in light of the precedence in foreign countries and our own past experience. It is also evident that, if the discussions of and pushing forward with political development come off the right track, friction with the political reality, conflict between the political forces, and social unrest will be caused. Even if some development is made in such confusion, it will be doomed to collapse, because it lacks the support of stability and reason.

Moreover, even though some people want to solve the problem of political development in an abnormal way by taking advantage of foreign forces, it should be rejected thoroughly. Such an unpleasant instance, like those we have experienced in the past, should not be repeated.

We hope that the government, all political forces, and people in general will exert their wisdom and cooperation so that political development, which we all desire, will make firm progress with little stress.

CSO: 4107/023

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS POLITICAL BAN, CAMPUS UNREST

SK170039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Leaders of major political parties agreed to work for creation of a stable political climate last night.

The accord was made in a meeting of Chong Nae-hyok, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yu Chi-song, president of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, and Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, held over dinner at the World Trade Center Korea Building.

Emerging from the two-hour working dinner, the DJP chairman said that the participants agreed to make efforts to establish a stable political environment.

He said that a variety of political and social issues were dealt with "in a sincere manner."

Yu, the DKP leader, told reporters that topics included the political ban on former politicians and other public figures and campus unrest. However, there was no agreement on how to resolve the problems, he said.

Now that the long-standing dispute over revisions to the National Assembly Law has been settled, Yu said, his party hopes that the government will make other "conciliatory" measures including the lifting of the political ban.

He expressed hope that there will be a "political progress."

The opposition leader said the party leaders also exchanged views on economic matters, especially large-scale scandals involving financial institutions.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON ANTICRIME LEGISLATION

Financial Crimes

SK110013 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The government, spurred by a series of recent loan fraud scandals involving bank officials, has prepared legislation calling for a maximum penalty of death for those involved in illegal financial dealings.

The proposed bill stipulates that bank officials can be sentenced to death if convicted of taking bribes totaling 20 million won or more. The minimum penalty for that crime would be a 10-year imprisonment term, it says.

The law, worked out by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance, is expected to be submitted to the National Assembly later this month.

Officials at the Ministry of Justice said the law will carry a minimum prison term of 10 years and a maximum death sentence for people convicted of gaining profits amounting to 5 billion won or more as a result of illegal loan deals.

They said the law also calls for prison terms ranging from seven to 10 years for those convicted of making illegal profits of more than 1 billion won to less than 5 billion won.

A minimum five-year prison term will be given to people convicted of making illegal profits of over 100 million won and less than 1 billion won, according to the proposed bill.

For bank officials convicted of taking bribes of less than 20 million won, the prison term will be from five to 10 years.

The draft law stipulates that anyone convicted of bribing bank officials can be sentenced for up to five years in jail or a fine of up to 30 million won.

It would require a maximum seven-year prison term or a fine of up to 70 million won for private moneylenders convicted of arranging "curb" loans for businessmen.

Anyone seeking illegal interest on private loans would either be sentenced to jail for up to five years or fined less than 50 million won, it says.

Many legal experts share the view that the current criminal code does not provide due punishment for people involved in massive loan fraud scandals.

They say those suspected of playing key roles in such illegal deals should be punished more severely to prevent the recurrence of economic crimes involving bank loans.

Meanwhile, critics say the proposed bill carries too severe a punishment for people involved in financial irregularities.

Money Smuggling

SK160415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)--A provision of a draft law pending before the National Assembly calls for the imposition of the death penalty for those caught perpetrating large amounts of capital flight.

The newly inserted provision is part of legislation governing punishment for extraordinary offenses and stipulates that anyone smuggling 5 billion won (6.3 million U.S. dollars) or more out of the country may face punishments of up to death.

Anyone caught smuggling between 5 billion and one billion won out of the country would face prison terms of seven years or more.

Smuggling between 1 billion won and 100 million won would be punishable by five or more years in prison and smuggling less than 100 million won would bring about a penalty of one year or more in prison or a fine of two to 10 times the value of the capital flight.

The Finance and Justice Ministries prepared the stiff measure to prevent large financial frauds similar to recent scandals involving bank officials and large business firms, a Justice Ministry official said Wednesday.

If the National Assembly approves the law, it will become effective on Jan. 1, 1984. It also calls for penalties ranging from 10 years in prison to capital punishment for fraud, blackmail, embezzlement or breach of trust worth more than 5 billion won.

The draft law also stipulates that those who gain illegal profits of between 1 billion won and 5 billion won will face prison sentences ranging from seven years to life.

Those who profit between 100 million won and 1 billion won through fraud, embezzlement or other dishonest means will be punished with prison terms of 5 years and more.

Bank officials who receive 20 million or more also will face heavy penalties ranging from 10-year prison sentences to death.

The heavy penalty for bank officials has been included in the draft law because most of the recent large financial scandals involved bank officials who conspired with businessmen to embezzle funds while receiving bribes, according to the ministry official.

Therefore, bank officials found to have received between 2 million and 20 million won from businessmen will be punished with prison terms of more than five years.

The draft law also stipulates that auditors and supervisors of banking institutions should report the illegal financial dealings of their subordinates to investigation authorities. They will face prison terms of less than two years or fine of up to 2 million won, if they fail to report the misdeeds.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

REVISED IMMIGRATION LAW--Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has submitted revised emigration laws to the National Assembly that would allow any Korean citizen legally eligible to move abroad. Under the revised laws, Korean nationals who wish to emigrate to foreign countries must obtain government recommendations rather than permission as required under the existing laws. The revision also would transfer the emigration administration from the Health-Social Affairs Ministry to the Foreign Ministry, a government source said. [Text] [SK080202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 8 Nov 83]

STUDENT RALLIERS ARRESTED--Eight college students were arrested in Seoul and Kwangju yesterday for allegedly violating the law banning illegal demonstrations and assembly. Three were arrested in Seoul. They were identified as Sin Su-hyon, 22, a junior of Korea University; Pae Chong-mi, 21, a Chuangang University junior; and Kim Myong-suk, a senior of Sukmyong Women's University. Five Chonnam National University students were arrested in Kwangju, Cholla Namdo. They are seniors Kim Pyong-ki, Kim Yong-ok and Chong Myong-sop and juniors Choe Un-ki and Sin Tong-ho. [Text] [SK090233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 83 p 8]

STUDENTS ARRESTED--Seoul, Nov. 9 (KYODO)--Several South Korean students were arrested Wednesday during demonstrations against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to South Korea, which starts Saturday, police said. The anti-Reagan demonstrations were staged at Yonsei and Songkyunkwan Universities in Seoul where protests against Reagan's three-day visit have increased. The arrests were made when riot police, mobilized to disperse demonstrators, were showered with stones. Riot police countered with tear gas. Students are now planning to stage a mass demonstration in the heart of Seoul Friday, one day before Reagan's arrival from Tokyo. [Text] [OW091059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 9 Nov 83]

UNQUALIFIED FOREIGNERS' WORK BAN--Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)--South Korea will prevent unqualified foreigners from taking jobs and limit the renewal of their stay period to two times, according to the immigration law amendment submitted to the National Assembly. The amendment approved Thursday by the cabinet is designed to bar those foreigners who have entered Korea on missionary or tourist purposes from taking unauthorized jobs at English language institutes or businesses. The amendment would allow foreigners to

to apply for the renewal of their stay only twice. Thus far aliens can stay in Korea virtually without time limit because the immigration law has no binding clause concerning the extension of their stay after the elapse of the legal stay period from two months to four years. The amendment calls for streamlining the purposes of visa--stay, tourism and transit--into one in order to ensure convenience of potential visitors. Statistics compiled by the Justice Ministry showed that there are 46,803 aliens in Korea, and the purposes of their stay are residence covering 27,748, official mission 5,831, dependents 4,154, technical assistance and commercial mission 2,327. The aliens employed in Korea firms numbered 285. If approved by the National Assembly, the Justice Ministry plans to implement the amendment starting July 1 next year. [Text] [SK101311 Seoul YONHAP in English 1305 GMT 10 Nov 83]

COMMITTEES TO DEBATE '84 BUDGET--Standing committees of the National Assembly will be called into session Nov. 14-10 [as published] to study fiscal 1984 budgets of government agencies under their jurisdiction. The schedule was agreed upon in a meeting of rival party floor leaders yesterday morning. Full-fledged budget examinations will be made at the special budget settlement committee due to be in session Nov. 14-30. The National Assembly will hold a plenary session Dec. 1-3 to approve the fiscal 1984 national budget and other law bills. The agreement calls for panels to hold meetings at 10 a.m. instead of 2 p.m. [Text] [SK120341 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 83 p.1]

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE CHIEF SPEAKS--Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)--South Korea is preparing plans to strike back at the central part of North Korea with a massive air raid in the event of a North Korean invasion, South Korea's air force chief of staff said Wednesday. In an appearance before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Gen. Kim Sang-tae also said the country's air force is bolstering its early warning system to detect a surprise North Korean air attack. He added up-to-date radar has been introduced in the capital area to protect Seoul from possible North Korean air attacks. Kim said the number of North Korean fighters detected on South Korean radar screens in the first nine months of this year increased 30 percent from the same period last year. Among them, those found within a 10-minute flying distance from Seoul rose 9.7 times, he said. The increase in the number of detected North Korean fighters seems to reflect North Korean efforts to complement its "insufficient" radar system and prevent its air force pilots from defecting to the South, he added. [Text] [SK090747 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 9 Nov 83]

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

BANKING APPOINTMENT--Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)--The government Monday designated Choe Chang-nak, president of the Korea Development Bank (KDB), as governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), to replace Ha Yong-ki who resigned, it was learned Monday. Also designated was Chong Chun-taek, superintendent of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE), as KDB president. Song Pyong-sun, president of the National Citizens Bank, will succeed Chong while Pak Chong-sok, deputy OBSE superintendent, will replace Song, it was learned. Song Ki-tae, acting president of the Chohung Bank, is likely to head the Commercial Bank whose president has been under arrest in connection with a multi-million dollar financial scandal. It was also learned that Yi Sok-chu, executive vice president of the Hanil Bank, will succeed An Yong-mo who resigned. [Text] [SK250715 Seoul YONHAP in English 1114 GMT 24 Oct 83]

EXTERNAL DEBT FIGURES--Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)--South Korea's outstanding external debt totaled 38.2 billion U.S. dollars as of June 30, 1983, according to the Finance Ministry. In a report to the National Assembly Wednesday, the ministry said the total includes 24 billion dollars in long-term loans and 10.4 billion dollars in short-term debts. The remainder was mostly made up of operational funds transferred from foreign bank main offices to their branches in Korea. The report said the government plans to pay back 2.5 billion dollars in principal and 3.5 billion dollars in interests this year. Debt servicing will increase to 7 billion dollars (including 4 billion dollars in interests) for 1984, 7.7 billion dollars (3.4 billion dollars in interests) for 1985 and to 8.5 billion dollars (4.6 billion dollars in interests) for 1986. [Text] [SK090751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 9 Nov 83]

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TIGHTER GOVERNMENT CONTROLS REDUCE STUDY ABROAD

SK130040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] The number of students leaving the country for overseas study has declined for the first time in years this year, it was learned yesterday.

Officials at the Education Ministry said that a total of 5,290 students had left for foreign countries for study as of October, 1,063 less than the figure registered during the January-October period last year.

They said that the overall volume of students going abroad for study would reach around 5,500 by the end of this year, compared with 7,410 last year.

This means that the number of overseas Korean students has dropped for the first time in a decade.

The officials said that the unprecedented decrease was largely attributable to tight control on reckless overseas study tours by the government, and to crackdowns on overseas study brokerage offices which were carried out from time to time this year.

Another reason may be that students from well-to-do families, who had opted for overseas study for simple sightseeing or for other non-academic purposes, had by now almost all gone abroad, they said.

They said that overseas study tours aimed at non-scholastic activities would be further controlled in the days ahead, with the enforcement of the revised regulations on overseas study which were approved by the cabinet yesterday.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

TELEVISION SHOW TO REUNITE FAMILIES ENDS

SK140746 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)--The Korea Broadcasting System's (KBS) television program to reunite families separated during the Korean war ended Monday morning, resulting in 10,189 reunions. The program was the longest telethon in Korea's broadcasting history.

Of the 100,952 families who registered with KBS, 53,536 families appeared on the 136-day program. The telethon, first aired on June 30, had a running time of 453 hours and 45 minutes.

Although more than 50,000 registered families did not appear on the show, KBS will continue its family reunion campaign through radio broadcasts and "Reunion Plaza," a place where dispersed families can display signs bearing personal records and details of circumstances surrounding their separations.

Video files containing the program's contents and a computerized data bank will be used to continue the search for lost families, according to KBS. It also plans to publish a white paper on the outcome of its program.

Meanwhile, the emotional-filled program attracted acute attention both at home and abroad. Many of the world's leading newspapers and broadcasting companies covered the tragic story of the 10 million dispersed families in South and North Korea.

President Chon Tu-hwan visited the KBS studio twice to watch the program. Scores of foreign dignitaries also visited KBS.

In his address to the Korean National Assembly, U.S. President Reagan Saturday urged North Korea to participate in the program, saying: "What harm can be done by letting the innocent families from North and South know of their loved ones' health and welfare? Full reunification of families and peoples is a most basic human right."

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

OANA MEETING--Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)--President of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY Chong Chong-sik left for Tokyo Tuesday to attend the third executive board meeting of the Organization of the Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA). During the four-day meeting--Wednesday through Saturday--nine member agencies of the executive board will discuss the improvement of a telecommunication network designed to exchange news quickly among the 24 OANA members. Ku Ki-sok, director of YONHAP's international department, is accompanying Chong. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0022 GMT 25 Oct 83 SK]

EXTENDED AFKN-TV PROGRAMS--The Ministry of Culture and Information plans to consult with the United States on the establishment of an institutional device to prevent any possible adverse effect of the extended AFKN-TV's extended broadcasting. In a report to the National Assembly, the ministry said it will urge the U.S. side to abide by a memorandum on the host country's sensitivity regarding the television broadcasts. The propagation of U.S. mass culture via SATNET (U.S. Department of Defense satellite network) may affect young Korean people's attitudes toward traditional values, the ministry explained. The ministry said it gave permission in September for the U.S. side to use one circuit at the Kumsan earth satellite station for the extended TV program schedule. The U.S. Eighth Army had sought such permission since 1979, it said. [Text] [SK180557 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN VISIT TO COUNTRY

Ministry Official on Visit

SK120650 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On 11 November, one day before President Reagan's arrival in Korea, one official at the Foreign Ministry said that ever since 27 June, when the United States announced President Reagan's plans to visit Asian nations, the Foreign Ministry had seen a few difficulties such as the assassination of Aquino and the bombing incident in Rangoon.

This official said: As the U.S. side insisted on an early announcement on President Reagan's visit to Asian countries, we felt it was a little unusual at the time. In view of the developments that followed the announcement, we believe the President would not have been able to move around had the announcement been delayed.

He continued: Because of the changes in the cabinet, such as Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and other economic ministers, that followed the bombing in Rangoon, we at the ministry had some difficulties in the course of consulting between the ministries on matters concerning President Reagan's visit to Korea. Shortly after the bombing incident in Rangoon, President Reagan said in his condolence message to President Chon Tu-hwan that he hoped to meet with President Chon next month in Seoul. This greatly encouraged us.

It was reported that President Reagan had expressed his intention to visit Korea when he met with the late Foreign Minister Yi on 3 May in Washington. President Reagan said that he would like to see the development of Korea with his own eyes, which has actually been translated into reality.

This official confessed that the most difficult problem in working out preparations for President Reagan's visit was the issue of security for the U.S. President during his stay in Korea.

YONHAP Previews Visit

SK110311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives here Saturday morning on a three-day state visit, which is expected to firmly underscore Washington's commitment to South Korean security at a time of mounting tension on the Korean peninsula.

Although bilateral-trade issues have dominated Reagan's talks with Japanese leaders during his stay in Tokyo, diplomatic observers say, his meetings with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan are expected to focus on the security situation on the Korean peninsula. The meetings come at a time of heightening tension between Washington and Moscow in the wake of the Sept. 1 Korean airliner incident and increased animosity between the two Koreas following the Oct. 9 North Korean bombing attack on the South Korean presidential entourage in Rangoon.

South Korean diplomatic sources have said Reagan is expected to go beyond reiterating Washington's usual commitment to South Korean defense and issue a strong warning to North Korea in an effort to deter any military adventure by the communist regime.

The U.S. leader also is expected to visit the demilitarized zone and meet with U.S. troops stationed there in a show of his personal commitment to the defense of South Korea.

During their two rounds of talks, Chon and Reagan also are expected to chastize North Korea for its role in the Oct. 9 terrorist bombing on Chon's entourage in Rangoon that decimated the South Korean Government by killing four cabinet ministers and a number of Chon's key aides. They are expected to discuss possible diplomatic retaliatory steps Seoul and Washington jointly will take against North Korea as well as ways to induce other Western nations to take similar actions. Washington has ruled out military retaliation as an option with which to punish the North Koreans for their bombing attack, for which Burma officially has blamed the communist nation.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior U.S. officials in the presidential party are expected to meet with their South Korean counterparts to discuss more concrete ways to strengthen the existing security alliance between Seoul and Washington and expand Washington's extension of credit for arms sales to South Korea.

Reagan is on record as saying in an interview with South Korean television this week that he would consider augmenting about 38,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in Korea if heightening tension on the Korean peninsula necessitates such an action.

Apart from the security issue, the two leaders are expected to discuss ways to expand U.S. trade with South Korea, which has become the United States'

ninth largest trading partner with an annual two-way trade reaching about 10 billion U.S. dollars.

South Korean officials are expected to ask the Reagan administration to ease import restrictions on South Korean products.

It is yet to be seen what concrete results the Reagan visit to South Korea, the second and last stop of his East Asian trip, will produce. What is more important than any such achievements is the symbolic significance of the visit as a deterrent against any North Korean military adventurism.

Daily Welcomes Reagan's Visit

SK120958 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Visits to Japan and Korea: Hope That Reagan Would Freshen the Determination To Defend Freedom on the Very Spot of the Frontier"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan is coming to our country via Japan on the morning of 12 November. The 72-year-old Reagan is an old president of a young United States of America. Despite his age, President Reagan has been carrying out energetic domestic and foreign policies. In terms of domestic policies, he has tenaciously pushed ahead with his economic supply side theory, and in terms of foreign policy, he has been standing up to communist expansionism with his hard-line countermeasures.

The visits to Korea and Japan by President Reagan, who maintains a hard-line anticommunist stand, are interpreted as more timely diplomatic trips than any other trips to this region ever made by other U.S. presidents. This is more so because his trips to Asian nations, although the plans had been finalized and announced last June, were timed to be made at a time when the situation in the areas around the Korean peninsula was greatly tense in the wake of the shooting down of a Korean Airlines plane and the assassination incident at Aung San Mausoleum.

Practically speaking, the United States and Japan are on odd terms because of the economic relations affecting both countries and the two countries have quite a few issues that have yet to be solved. It seems certain that the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan will be over \$20 billion this year alone. Even when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the United States last January, his visit was not effective enough to ease the frictions arising from the trade deficit. Only the Japanese side pledged to make efforts to this end.

Despite such issues pending between the United States and Japan which both countries would somehow have to tackle, relations between the two countries are closely knitted and more friendly than at any previous time. This is because the need for urgent cooperation to counter the daily-increasing Soviet threat to security and unpredictable North Korean terrorist acts takes precedence over the trade frictions. In the press remarks issued

after two summit meetings, Reagan and Nakasone noted that there are serious threats to peace on the Korean peninsula, the Middle East, in the Caribbean region, and other areas and then denounced North Korea's atrocities at Aung San Mausoleum. This is the point where Korea, the United States, and Japan reaffirmed their unanimous view of the security on the Korean peninsula.

President Reagan, who in Tokyo denounced North Korea's atrocities together with Prime Minister Nakasone, is to visit the spots where the high tensions hang during his stay in Seoul. In Seoul, President Reagan will have no headaches like trade deficit problems that he had to torment himself with in Tokyo. Fortunately, Korea made a profit of some \$80 million in last year's trade with the United States. Therefore, there are no pending issues between Korea and the United States. It is true that the United States and Korea have some issues to solve, like the issue of easing the conditions for foreign military sales loans and of lowering the barrier to Korean goods being imported to the United States. We hope that the two countries will resolve such issues through continued understanding and mutual cooperation.

What is more, the two countries have already consolidated the foundations for broad understanding and good relations through President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States in 1981 and through the Chon-Reagan summit talks. President Reagan is coming to our country on the basis of such a diplomatic foundation. During his stay in Seoul, President Reagan is scheduled to deliver a speech at the National Assembly--the first U.S. president to make such speech at our National Assembly--to visit the front-lines, and is to meet with personages of the leading class. His stay in Korea will be a busy one.

Of course, he will further cement the friendly relations between the two countries through two summit meetings with President Chon. At these summit meetings, the two leaders are expected to reaffirm the Korea-U.S. partnership relations which have entered their second century and to emphasize again that Korea is a frontier for defending freedom.

We heartily welcome the visit to Korea by an old president of a young country.

Groups Issue Statements

SK111313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1308 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP)--South Korea's majority and minority political parties Friday afternoon issued statements welcoming Korea visit Saturday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said Reagan's Korea visit is of special significance, coming as it does at a time when tension has been rising on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the Soviet downing Sept. 1 of a Korean Air Lines jetliner and the Rangoon bomb attack that killed four South Korean cabinet members and many other aides of President Chon Tu-hwan.

"We believe that during his visit here President Reagan will personally feel the anguish of our people who are facing off North Korean communists and will see the fervent desire of our people for peace," he said.

The government party also expressed the hope that the Korea-U.S. summit meeting will serve as a turning point for nurturing peace in Northeast Asia by working out measures the two countries would take to counter North Korean provocations.

Opposition Democratic Korea Party also expressed hope that the Korea-U.S. summit meeting will help the two countries work together in countering the rising Soviet military threat and possible military adventurism on the part of North Korea, thus providing a turning point in bringing peace to Northeast Asia.

In the statement released by spokesman Mok Yo-sang, the major opposition party said President Reagan would be well advised to take a broad look at the true political picture here and feel the anguish of a divided nation.

"We hope that President Reagan will feel the strong desire of our people for national unification and the progress of democracy," the statement said.

Cargo Vehicles Banned in Seoul

SK120339 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] All cargo vehicles will be prohibited from operating in Seoul during daytime between today and Monday to prevent traffic confestion during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to the country, the Metropolitan Police Headquarters announced yesterday.

However, MPH said, freight cars will be allowed to operate between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. during the same period.

MPH advised drivers of privately owned sedans to refrain from driving their cars in downtown area today.

YONHAP Analyzes Visit

SK120011 Seoul YONHAP in English 2357 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to focus on the security of the Korean peninsula in a series of talks with President Chon Tu-hwan during his three-day visit here beginning Saturday.

Diplomatic sources here said the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner and the Oct. 9 North Korean bombing attack in Rangoon, Burma, have heightened the tension on the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region.

Especially, the bomb blast in Rangoon which was apparently aimed at assassinating visiting President Chon but instead killed 21 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers, has raised tension and confrontation between the two halves of the Korean peninsula, they said.

Reagan, who himself repeatedly confirmed the U.S. security commitment to South Korea since he took office, said the United States would augment American troops in Korea "if tensions on the Korean peninsula have reached a point where it would be necessary" shortly before departure for his Asian tour.

Sources further predicted Reagan will express the U.S. intention to defend South Korea in various aspects, including expansion of foreign military sales to Korea, permission to increase sales of South Korean defense industry products to third countries, and support of sophisticated military equipment to Korea.

The Reagan administration, which has called for a military buildup to ensure superiority to the Soviet Union as the only way to maintain the peace, puts an emphasis on the security of the Korean peninsula which it regards as an outpost to block Soviet expansion while enhancing security cooperation with Japan in order to restrain the expanding Soviet Far East Navy.

Sources explained the U.S. emphasis on the security of the Korean peninsula means peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is important, not only for the safety of the Northeast Asian region, including Japan, but also is of vital importance to the American interests.

It is highly likely that the tripartite security cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea will also be discussed in detail during Reagan's visit here.

The South Korean Government, which has been negative toward security cooperation with Japan because of its unfortunate past, is showing signs of a positive approach to the tripartite security cooperation following the KAL incident and the bomb blast in Rangoon, sources said.

In addition, diplomatic cooperation between the two countries in sanctioning North Korea for the Rangoon bombing attack will be another main subject in the summit talks and other meetings scheduled for officials during the visit.

Sources said the two countries might have been inclined to discuss the cross-recognition formula of South and North Korea by the Soviet Union and China, and the United States and Japan, if the Rangoon incident had not happened.

A new approach seemed evident following the recent revision of the U.S. State Department's guidelines for U.S. diplomats that had allowed contact with North Korean diplomats in third countries in addition to the Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Beijing and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Washington.

However since North Korea was found to have been behind the Rangoon bombing, the United States and South Korea have been forced to concentrate their discussions on how to carry out joint moves in effectively sanctioning North Korea, sources said.

It also means curtailment of personnel exchange between the United States and North Korea which has been maintained to a very limited extent.

Sources, however, predicted that the United States and South Korea would not turn away from dialogue with North Korea in the long run, but will not make any hasty moves.

Newspapers Welcome Visit

SK120625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpt] CHOSON ILBO said:

"It is very significant that President Reagan visits South Korea at this time of heightened tension between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"It is a well-known fact that North Korean communists have been making war preparations. It is essential to strengthen the Korean-U.S. security relations."

"A North Korean provocation undertaken because of miscalculation would be a horrible mistake."

"North Korea answered South Korea's repeated call for dialogue with the infiltration of armed guerrillas into the South and international terrorism."

"We believe that President Reagan will be able to take a good look at the tension in Korea and recognize the importance of this peninsula."

"Common sense dictates that the security of a nation should be based on its economy, and South Korea should intensify economic cooperation with the United States."

"Economic matters are vital to South Korea and should be considered with rationality and discretion during the Korean-U.S. summit and foreign ministers talks."

THE KOREAN ECONOMIC DAILY said:

"In order to defend South Korea successfully against North Korean communists, Korean-U.S. security relations should be strengthened so as to show North Korea that its invasion into the South could mean a sure loss. South Korea's economic prosperity should be guaranteed to overwhelm North Korea."

"President Reagan's visit to Seoul is another serious blow to North Korea after the Rangoon bombing incident."

"We wish that during the summit meeting between the two nations Korea and the United States would concretely examine how Seoul's defense capabilities could be complemented to deal effectively with a North Korean invasion and the Soviet Union's nuclear threats.

"We hope President Reagan's visit to Seoul will be a turning point in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the first year of the second century of Korean-U.S. diplomatic ties and the 30th anniversary of the nations' mutual defense treaty."

Business Groups Welcome Visit

SK120633 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--Major South Korean business organizations Saturday issued statements welcoming U.S. President Ronald Reagan to South Korea upon his arrival earlier in the day.

With the annual volume of two-way trade between the two nations running at more than 10 billion U.S. dollars, South Korea now is the United States' ninth largest trading partner.

In a statement, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said its members were gratified to hear Reagan reaffirm Washington's steadfast commitment to South Korean security. It said Reagan's visit also will give additional momentum to U.S.-South Korean economic cooperation.

The Korean Traders' Association, meanwhile, said Reagan's reiteration of Washington's resolve to defend South Korea has lent further credibility to the United States' commitment to South Korean security. The association welcomes Reagan's call on South Korea to join the United States in rejecting protectionist policies, it said.

The Federation of Korean Industries said in a statement that Reagan's reaffirmation of Washington's commitment to South Korean security was timely. It voiced the hope that such a commitment will be conducive to furthering Korean-U.S. economic cooperation.

Japanese Papers on Visit

SK120838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--Japanese newspapers Saturday gave wide coverage to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul and noted that he rendered full support to South Korean efforts to establish peace on the peninsula.

The evening editions of Japanese newspapers also reported that President Reagan reaffirmed the United States' defense commitment to South Korea.

The newspapers said that President Reagan sharply condemned North Korea's Rangoon bombing as well as the Soviet Union's downing of a Korean Air Lines plane.

The papers covered in detail President Reagan's arrival statement, his address at the Korean National Assembly and Seoul's hearty welcome to the U.S. President.

Presidential Couple Visits Chongwadae

SK120501 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan visited President Chon Tu-hwan and First Lady Yi Sun-cha at the blue house presidential mansion, Chongwadae, Saturday mid-afternoon.

Chon and his wife welcomed the Reagans at the entrance of the Chongwadae.

Reagan and his wife arrived here Saturday morning for a three-day visit.

After shaking hands with Chon, Reagan signed at a guest book.

The presidential couples then had memorial photos taken and exchanged gifts.

The Korean presidential couple presented Reagan with an octagonal crystal paperweight and a nacreous document case with photos of Reagan and his wife. They gave Nancy a jade jewelry case and an album for souvenir stamps.

Meanwhile, the Reagans offered silverware to President Chon and a gold basket to the Korean first lady.

Evening Papers Welcome Visit

SK120851 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--Major evening Seoul dailies commented on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to South Korea Saturday as follows:

The TONG-A ILBO said: "We (Koreans) can be reassured of our confidence in the United States as our most reliable and closest ally when U.S. President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed U.S. support and friendship to Korea during an address to the Korean National Assembly after arriving at Kimpo International Airport for a three-day visit.

"As Reagan said the United States is grateful to Korea, so is Korea to the United States. His remarks, we feel, do concur with our sentiment and most effectively tells of the shared intimacy between the United States and Korea.

"He shared his sympathy with us over the Sept. 1 Soviet shooting down of a Korean civilian airliner that killed 269 people and his face demonstrated his strong will when he presented his grief over the Rangoon blast that claimed the lives of 16 Korean officials and one journalist.

"With affluent affection, Reagan told us of hope, promise and the future, stressing that he puts more weight on his true friends and allies. We must never accept his truthful compliments to us as mere words for courtesy's sake, rather, we should pay close attention to his speech in our efforts to derive what has the most significant meaning."

"He made one thing very clear during his speech: Koreans do not stand alone but with Americans who are their friends, thus emphasizing that the two peoples firmly join hands together not only in economic prosperity but also in defense.

"He repeated the U.S. commitment to peace and security on the Korean peninsula. At this hour of emergency, what vitality stronger than this could we possibly find elsewhere? What warning so substantial as this could we use against the communist North Korea?

"Reagan's speech was partly composed of compliments and friendly persuasion. Reagan closed his speech in his own affectionate way by saying that Americans' wishes are peace, prosperity and freedom in Korea, their long-time, precious ally."

The CHUNGANG ILBO said in part: "It is natural that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to South Korea will contribute greatly to strengthening closer economic cooperation between the two nations...

"Despite an existing firm foundation of bilateral economic cooperation, we observe that a few major issues, including the trade imbalance in Korea's favor, are complicating the deepening of the two nations' economic ties.

"To expect Reagan to settle all the economic problems pending between South Korea and the United States goes too far. Reagan's three-day trip to Seoul places its first priority on the security of the Korean peninsula.

"However, we anticipate that U.S. and South Korea will come to an amicable agreement on pending economic issues, based on a principle of reciprocity and free trade, to pave the way for upgrading their relationship in all areas."

The KYUNGHYANG DAILY said: "U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit will give historic momentum to the improvement of close bilateral relations between the two long-standing partners...

"South Korea and the United States troops in conducting joint operations in the 1950-53 Korean war and the Vietnam conflict in the 1960s developed an enduring relationship.

"Reagan's trip should be regarded as an important opportunity to pledge Washington's support for and participation in the opening of a great Pacific era toward the year of [word indistinct].

"In addition, the United States should further strengthen its diplomatic efforts to ease tension surrounding the Korean peninsula for the regional stability and peace.

"Washington also should initiate proper steps to discourage North Korean communist regime's military adventurism, and to create an international atmosphere for peaceful coexistence and the co-prosperity of mankind...

"We hope that Reagan's tour will contribute to the maturing partnership between Seoul and Washington in the economic, political, diplomatic and security fields."

Reagan, Chon Pledge Friendship

SK120136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here from Tokyo Saturday morning on a three-day state visit to reaffirm America's commitment to South Korean security at a time of mounting tension on the Korean peninsula.

Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport amid tight security, Reagan and his wife Nancy were met by President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan, who were on hand for an official welcoming ceremony.

In a brief arrival statement, Reagan said, "Today, in a tense time of peace, we stand together as we once did in time of war, our purpose is the same, our resolve unshaken; we renew today our commitment to each other and to the cause of Korean and American freedom."

Reagan addressed part of his comments to the memory of the 54,000 U.S. servicemen who died during the Korean war, saying: "We are resolved never to forget the dangers they so bravely resisted, nor abandon the struggle they so willingly joined."

In his remarks, Chon called the United States "the closest ally of Korea," and said, "I am firmly convinced that your visit to Korea in this opening year of the second century of friendship between our two great countries will reinforce our common determination to strengthen our friendship, defend freedom and democracy, and promote common prosperity."

Reagan faces a hectic two days in South Korea that will include two rounds of talks with Chon and a visit Sunday to the tense demilitarized zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas. The DMZ is guarded jointly by U.S. and South Korean troops.

South Korea is the second and last stop of Reagan's Northeast Asian trip. Reagan will address the National Assembly, South Korea's unicameral parliament, later Saturday. Reagan also is scheduled to attend a breakfast meeting with U.S. businessmen based in Korea before he leaves Korea Monday morning.

Reagan's meetings with Chon are expected to focus on the security situation in South Korea at a time of heightening tension between the two Koreas following the Oct. 9 North Korean bombing attack on a South Korean presidential delegation in Rangoon, according to South Korean diplomatic sources.

Reagan is on record as saying in a South Korean television interview that he would augment about 38,000 American troops currently stationed in South Korea should heightening tension on the Korean peninsula necessitate such action.

HERALD Welcomes Visit

SK120321 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's State Visit"]

[Text] The three-day visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan here comes at an opportune time when explicit reaffirmation of American commitment to the peace and security in the Korean peninsula is most urgently called for.

We have all along been reassured and heartened by President Reagan's strong abiding trust in and concern for the integrity and growth of the Republic of Korea ever since his inauguration in early 1981. Under his presidency, three years nearly completed, Korean-American relations have seen a period of unusual resurgence and reinvigoration.

President and Mrs. Reagan's arrival today for a state visit carries an added momentum for the development of close bilateral ties between two long-standing friends and partners in political, security, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

There are many reasons for the Korean people to receive the leader of their first and foremost ally with open arms. His visit signifies a clear message of renewed Korean-American fraternity and cooperation which has been bred through the past century and cemented through the thick and thin of the Korean war and the Vietnam conflict.

The firm Korea-U.S. relationship that has often been evidenced by President Reagan's unreserved personal contact with President Chon is more than symbolic. Our president was the first head of state President Reagan received in Washington upon taking office. Today he is coming to reciprocate the visit.

The situation in and around Korea has been quite volatile for the last couple of months in the wake of the brutal Soviet shooting down of a Korean commercial airliner and the diabolical North Korean bombing of our presidential entourage visiting Burma.

These were obvious and grave provocations posing serious threats not only to the survival of this republic but also to the stability and peace in the surrounding region. Washington promptly stood by us in those times of tribulation and agony.

The global initiatives and strength of the United States demonstrated under the effective leadership of President Reagan has greatly deterred the forces of belligerence and aggression in many parts of the world including the Korean peninsula.

President Reagan's current trip to Japan and Korea indicates the importance of Northeast Asia in the diplomatic and military strategies of the Reagan administration. Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan agrees with Reagan on their common security needs in the area as well as on joint condemnation and incrimination of the Moscow and Pyongyang atrocities.

The Korea-U.S. summit to be held here will put the finishing touches to the solidifying consensus on how to deal with the aftermath of the recent incidents involving Seoul. The decisions will pave the way for increased security cooperation between the two staunch allies.

Immediately before departing on his East Asian visit, President Reagan reiterated his resolve to maintain a strong American presence in Korea and a willingness to increase it, if necessary. Our combined pursuit of parity or superiority in our declared position of strength is the only way to discourage adversaries from attempting aggression.

President Reagan's auspicious visit now provides a timely impetus to the maturing partnership between Seoul and Washington. He has our warmest welcome and best wishes for a rewarding journey.

TIMES Editorial on Visit

SK120317 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Visit"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, acting as what he personally dubbed an "ambassador for peace and prosperity," will be arriving here today for a three-day state visit amid a hearty welcome by Koreans, to further cement and upgrade the already close binational relations.

His visit to Korea can hardly be better timed in terms of its significance and implications.

The American President is coming in the first year of the second century of Korea-U.S. diplomatic ties, and in the 30th anniversary year of the bilateral mutual defense treaty.

What is more, the visit closely follows the two astounding and tragic incidents of the downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviet Union and the Rangoon bombing aimed at a Korean Government delegation, though his travel schedule was made prior to these atrocities.

Such timing makes Mr. Reagan's visit here all the more meaningful, in that one primary purpose of his tour is to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea and for that matter of East Asia, underpinning the American strategic role as a Pacific power.

His tour, highlighting summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and visits to Korean and U.S. military units guarding the armistice line, will indeed be reassuring to the Koreans, who are faced with ominous threats and provocations by the North Korean communists.

It is further expected that the U.S. presidential tour, a journey in return for President Chon's visit to Washington in early 1981, will contribute to lessening tension on the Korean peninsula by sending a clear message to Pyongyang and other neighboring states about the American security commitment.

While the security concern is predominant, there are many other aspects in our bilateral relationship, forging a mutually-beneficial partnership which is essential in this age of interdependence and the pursuit of our common interests.

For instance, Korea is the ninth largest trading partner of the United States, which in turn is the former's largest trading partner. Also notable is the ever-growing bond between the two nations in both public and private sectors, ranging from diplomatic and economic cooperation to sociocultural interchanges.

In this respect, great expectations are placed on the summit talks between the two presidents, together with working-level meetings by their key aides, in paving the way for upgrading the relationship to a new and more durable dimension.

For the present, there appear to be few major issues complicating the bilateral ties, which are described as being the strongest in several years.

Even so, some problems may be pointed out. For example, talks are afoot in both Korean and American quarters about each other's import barriers, with a focus on the trade imbalance presently in favor of Korea.

In this connection, it should be clearly understood that the American trade deficit with Korea has only been an on-and-off phenomenon visible in

several recent years, and the amount is infinitesimal compared with that with Japan. Besides, Korea itself has been beset by chronic deficits in its overall trade performance.

In addition, attention is to be given to local talk about the need for compensating for, if not lessening, Korea's heavy defense burden, fixed at 6 percent of its gross national product by an accord with the previous U.S. administration.

Such voices are heard in reference to the nation's economic situation today, burdened with nearly \$40 billion in foreign debts, even though Koreans are determined on their own defense and are prepared to shoulder their due share for the Western alliance no less than other partners do.

We are sure these and other pending problems will all be settled amicably. What is more important on this occasion of the U.S. presidential visit is to make forward-looking and durable arrangements for opening a new and more prosperous chapter in Korean-American relations.

It is hoped that President and Mrs. Reagan, together with members of their entourage, will find the Korea tour most fruitful and also enjoyable.

U.S. Press Secretary Comments

SK120811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--Larry Speakes, President Reagan's deputy press secretary, said Saturday Japan would take some diplomatic and trade measures against North Korea in connection with the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last month.

Speakes, who is accompanying President Ronald Reagan's Korean trip, told reporters on board Air Force One during the flight from Tokyo to Seoul that the United States and Japan are equally indignant over the North Korean savage act.

He said Reagan would convey Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's stance to President Chon Tu-hwan.

The White House spokesman added that U.S. officials believed the Rangoon bombing brought forth the international community's indignation.

The State Department's measure that prohibited U.S. diplomats from making contacts with North Korean diplomats in third countries is part of its punitive measures, he said.

YONHAP Reports Speakes' Remarks

SK121227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's support for South Korea is "very sincere and faithful," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Saturday.

Reagan not only supports South Korea but also has tried and will continue trying to obtain the support of the whole world for South Korea, he added.

He was responding to South Korean Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui who said South Koreans felt friendship for Reagan and belief in his government which withheld no support and encouragement when South Korea faced difficulties, including the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner and the Oct. 9 North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma.

Speakes said no incident before had caused so severe an outrage and hatred toward the Soviet Union and North Korea as these two incidents have.

In a 30-minute talk with Yi, Speakes also said South Korea is a "respectable country," and Reagan is well aware that South Korea has done tremendous work and will do great work in the future.

Reagan on North-South Dialogue

SK122250 Seoul YONHAP in English 1537 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--A leading vernacular newspaper advised North Korea to keep in mind that the United States is not trying to solve the Korean question only by force, noting that U.S. President Ronald Reagan made it clear again that "the essential way forward is through direct discussions between South and North."

The CHOSON ILBO put out the advice after quoting Reagan as saying: "Let me make one thing very plain: You are not alone, people of Korea. America is your friend, and we are with you," which it labeled as the best expression of his firm will to abide by the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty that would have a great effect in deterring another war on the Korean peninsula.

Editorializing the U.S. President's address before the National Assembly Saturday, the morning paper said Reagan expressed his sympathy to South Koreans' hope for achieving peaceful reunification through dialogue even though there will not be any chance for South Korea to suffer a setback by force.

The editorial further said Reagan's remarks revealed an aspect of his Korean policy that supports for the improvement of relations between South and North Korea and their allies, that is cross contacts.

In addition, the editorial praised Reagan's welcome of "President Chon Tu-hwan's farsighted plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988" and evaluation of the importance of political development in Korea, as his sincerity as the head of state of a real ally.

The editorial, entitled "Korea Is Not Alone," concluded with a ceaseless love, belief, and sympathy to Reagan who it quoted as having said, "Our wish is for peace, prosperity and freedom for an old and valued ally."

Reagan's 'Farsighted View' Praised

SK122255 Seoul YONHAP in English 1900 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's address Saturday before the South Korean National Assembly reconfirmed the traditional alliance between South Korea and the United States, which was repeatedly confirmed by his predecessors, the HANKOOK ILBO said Sunday.

In an editorial, the leading vernacular daily said: "The address reflected Reagan's long-term and far-sighted view of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula as well as in the whole world, which is deemed as necessary to link the blood-shed alliance during the 1950-53 Korean war to the second century of Korean-American relationship..."

"Reagan, who visited Korea, the front line of the East-West confrontation, as a banner carrier of conservatism which puts an end to the post Vietnam war era of former President Jimmy Carter, stressed that the bilateral alliance went through many drastic changes in its content in the past three decades..."

"He meant the alliance existing between Seoul and Washington is now more than a military and political alliance. His remarks on 'a continued development of the democratic political institutions as the foundation of true security' well reflected his good understanding of such an elevated state of bilateral alliance..."

"It deserves our special attention that Reagan assured us once again of America's unwavering support and the high regard of democratic peoples everywhere as we take the bold and necessary steps toward political development..."

"Condemning the Soviet downing of a Korean commercial jetliner and deploring Pyongyang's provocative acts evidenced by the Rangoon bomb blast, Reagan stressed the need for a South-North dialogue--another good expression of his farsighted view of how to establish lasting and durable peace on the peninsula..."

"His Seoul visit will give him a prime opportunity to acquire better understanding of the stark reality facing the Korean people, thus providing a glorious fresh start for the second century of the traditional alliance between Seoul and Washington," the editorial said.

First Lady's 13 Nov Activities

SK130734 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--While U.S. President Ronald Reagan was visiting the front line areas at the demilitarized zone, separating South and North Korea, First Lady Nancy Reagan Sunday morning visited the Korean National Museum near the presidential mansion, Chongwadae.

Received by South Korean First Lady Yi Sun-cha, Mrs. Reagan watched traditional Korean folk dances and listened to music performed by children's chorus.

Mrs. Reagan then viewed cultural treasures during a tour Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui guided. She especially liked the floral designed celadon roof tiles and sophisticated traditional cosmetic sets on display at the museum.

Mrs. Reagan also attended a reception at the museum. She met 200 women, including Francesca Rhee, the wife of the first president of the Republic of Korea Syngman Rhee, Korean Minister of Health and Social Affairs Kim Chong-nye, Korean women lawmakers, wives of Korean cabinet members and wives of foreign diplomats here.

Before leaving the museum, she was presented with a doll playing a gayageum, a 12 string Korean instrument.

Japanese Coverage of Trip

SK130802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--Major Japanese morning dailies reported Sunday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is committed to the reinforcement of U.S. troops in South Korea to cope with North Korean military provocations.

In their prominent coverage of the first round of Korean-U.S. summit talks, the papers said the two presidents shared the same views on the political situation of North Korea after the Oct. 9 Rangoon blast.

The papers reported that the two said Burma's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang after it proved North Korea's responsibility for the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon was a diplomatic victory for South Korea.

The papers also reported that Korea and the United States have agreed to launch joint diplomatic efforts to encourage Western countries to take punitive measures, including severance of diplomatic relations, and the restrictions of trade and personal exchanges, against the Pyongyang regime.

Meanwhile, NHK and other key Japanese broadcasting stations aired Reagan's visit to Korea via satellite during hourly newscasts with commentaries stating that "President Reagan reaffirmed unwaivering U.S. commitment to the protection of Korea through strengthened military power."

Stronger U.S.-ROK Defense Ties

SK130130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--A South Korean legislator insisted that the South Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty be elevated to a similar level as that of the NATO pact, which calls for automatic U.S. intervention in an attack on any signatory.

The Korean Government should make diplomatic efforts to secure this change during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Korea, Rep. Pak Tong-chin said in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES, one of the two English-language dailies published in Seoul.

"A clear statement in the treaty providing automatic U.S. intervention in a war provoked by North Korea will serve as an effective warning against North Korea," he said.

Pak, who once served as Korea's foreign minister, said that a clause stating the United States will take resolute and prompt action against any North Korean provocation, would be the most effective way to deter war.

"Of course, the task is not an easy one. But, it is obvious to the eyes of the Reagan administration that Pyongyang endangers our security, and attempts have been made to undermine Seoul by instigating political chaos here," he noted.

Pak, who concurrently is chairman of the Korean-American Friendship Association, stressed the need for diplomatic negotiations between Seoul and Washington to reduce the defense burden of South Korea, which now spends 6 percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defense.

"Curtailment of defense spending by only 1 percent of the GNP will greatly help the Korean economy supported by a considerable amount of foreign loans," he said.

The diplomat-turned lawmaker said that Reagan's visit to Korea will help drive a wedge in the adventurism of North Korea.

"I feel, first of all, that the Reagan administration values the importance of Korea as demonstrated when Korea was not excluded from his re-scheduled visit to Asia," he said.

"In particular," he said, "his (Reagan's) visit will provide a good opportunity for the world to know what a big concern and interest the United States has in peace and stability on the Korean peninsula."

"It will greatly contribute to maintaining peace in Northeast Asia when President Reagan reaffirms the firm U.S. commitment to Korean security and its support to the Seoul government," said the lawmaker.

The 60-year-old Pak placed an elevated importance on Reagan's visit in that it is being made after the tragic Korean Air Lines and Rangoon incidents.

Novelist's Letter to Reagan

SK130647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--A favorite South Korean novelist wrote a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that appeared in the HANKUK ILBO, a mass-circulation vernacular newspaper, Sunday on the second day of Reagan's three-day tour of South Korea.

The letter written by Choe In-ho, 38, said in part:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I would like to express my heartfelt welcome to you and Mrs. Ronald Reagan for your state visit...

"I was born in 1945 when the nation was liberated from the 36-year Japanese rule of Korea at the end of World War II.

"The United States was not only the country to present our people with freedom, but also a most loyal neighbor to fight and shed blood for the nation's security during the 1950-53 internecine Korean war.

"In my childhood, the United States seemed to me to be a mystical nation which could be seen on Christmas cards...

"In my junior high school days in 1960, the government was overthrown by violent student demonstrations (the April 19 uprising) touched off by the then Liberal Party's brazen rigging of general elections.

"Thousands of students and citizens marched through the streets of Seoul and clashed with police.

"During the uprising, they set fire to the late Vice President Yi Ki-pung's residence and threw all his household belongings and furniture into the fire; I witnessed it.

"However, some angry, excited demonstrators found a U.S. flag among Yi's belongings and refused to set it afire.

"I felt that the masses did not burn the flag because they regarded the United States as a good ally responsible for giving us freedom...

"We extend our best wishes to you Mr. Reagan."

Open Letter to Reagan

SK131021 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--A prominent political editor of a nationally circulated newspaper, the morning CHOSON ILBO, urged U.S. President Ronald Reagan to see through the refractory mind of Korean people on the occasion of his visit to Korea.

Kim Tae-chon, the 43-year-old former Washington correspondent (1972-79) of the paper, wrote an open letter appearing in his paper under a color photo of Reagan and Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

The somewhat lengthy letter reexamined the history of Korean-U.S. relations in a frank tone. A translation of his letter follows:

To Your Excellency President Reagan:

To begin with, we welcome you wholeheartedly upon your visit to Korea. We offer our gratitude to you for traveling many thousands of miles to see us as you had promised despite facing many external and internal difficulties.

I have heard many people call you a "genuinely American president." I suppose they mean that you are a president who best exemplifies the image of a U.S. president. Therefore, your visit provides an important opportunity for Koreans to examine the past, present and future of Korean-U.S. relations.

What does the United States mean to Koreans? The United States liberated us from Japanese imperialism, and it assisted us in building our government. It was the United States that came to our aid when we found ourselves confronted with a crisis, fighting a fratricidal war. No Korean is unaware that it was the United States that helped us and offered advice whenever we experienced economic, political, or military problems. These are debts we owe your country that cannot be easily written off with a mere "thank you."

The United States has exerted a great influence on us. It attempted to transplant the seed of American democracy and in economic terms, the United States has provided us with a basic scheme for economic growth based on loans. Culturally, the United States brought us an environment to help Korea's easy assimilation into the Western way of life.

However, the influence the United States has exerted upon Korean's sense of self-esteem is of prime importance. Those critical of today's U.S.-Korean relations say Korea is now predominantly subjugated to the influences of the United States.

On the one hand, some of us worry that the nation is subjugated by the United States; however, many of us fear the United States will abandon us. Sometimes, we feel like we should not have to rely on another country for

our own protection. Often we even resent the idea. We are ashamed of the reality that we must depend on the United States. Nevertheless, we are changing in many aspects. We are striving, spiritually and materially, to uphold the spirit of independence and self-reliance so as to build a well-balanced Korean-U.S. relationship.

This is why we expect your visit to be fruitful. You come to Korea at the time when realizing national reconciliation is highlighted. I hope you are able to appreciate the deep mental conflict Koreans experience on this occasion. Korea is a nation with a strong sense of independence. Korea's young generation looks back on our past with a saddened heart because we depended on foreign influences. Even if the reality of a divided land does not allow us room for independent thought, we are determined to remove barriers prohibiting such thought.

I hope, you see through the frustrated way of Koreans frustrated thought. We aspire to attain self-respect through independent thinking. When you see Korea as a small outpost on the eastern front of the United States and deal with it merely in terms of a defense outpost, Koreans must struggle to conceal their frustration.

In terms of international politics charted on a world map, Korea is merely an outpost in the Far East to the eyes of Americans; but we feel we must refuse to accept this perception. Even if this is so, the support and maintenance of such a base today is the obligation and responsibility of the United States. In addition, the United States should solve this dilemma in terms of international power politics. Thus the defense of Korea cannot be allowed to remain on a mere level of charity or philanthropy.

The original cause of tension on the Korean peninsula, derived from its division, is an outcome of U.S. strategy on the world chart. The Soviet military capability in the Far East is ever growing, and the ties between Communist China and North Korea are increasing. Against this background, the fanatic acts of North Koreans are being intensified ever more. It is my own, firm personal conviction that under such a situation, defense of Korea and Japan is a U.S. obligation and is in the national interest of the United States.

Thus, Korea's national security is not only an imperative of U.S. foreign policy in East Asia and our primary concern, but also is the basic premise of Korean-U.S. relations.

Such a basic premise can be further bolstered with our attainment of political self-respect and economic self-reliance. In recent times, the United States has tended to overestimate the economic growth of Korea. We understand that the United States is tightening its restrictive trade measures against Korea's U.S. exports while at the same time a growing domestic call to lower Korea's barriers import has risen. I believe you are well aware that some controversy has arisen from Korea's import of rice from the United States.

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that you may feel a need to secure some "tangible interest" in terms of your relation with Korea vis-a-vis the domestic political situation in the United States. However, it is our wish that Korea, with the help of the United States, can establish a genuine forum for democracy and cultivate a viable economy. Then U.S. strategy can be further elevated in terms of political philosophy.

The balanced development of Korea politically, economically and culturally can be more worthwhile in the long view than an additional dispatch or stationing of a few more U.S. divisions in Korea. It even could be more important than physical protection by the United States but we are learning this lesson very slowly. Therefore, the underlying theme of U.S. aid to Korea should provide for the implementation of well-balanced development.

Now, future Korean-U.S. relations cannot afford to hover around the government-to-government level. It seems now is the time when both countries should outgrow the current obsession with the status-quo and change the current situation's primary dimension where one claims the support of the other, thereby hiding in today's inconvenient situation. Thus, Korean-U.S. relations should be broadened to include the whole of the Republic of Korea and the whole of the United States of America and all Koreans and all Americans.

Koreans earnestly want you to reach such an understanding and hope future relations will be meted out of such understanding.

We would like to express our sense of astonishment at your vigor in receiving so many people and in traveling extensively without interruption during your stay here. We hope you will long remember your stay in the Republic of Korea.

Speakes' Remarks on U.S. Forces

SK131229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1224 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--The United States does not have any plan to increase its forces stationed in Korea, White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said Sunday.

Speakes said in the Sunday morning briefing for reporters that the United States will however stand by its former pledge regarding the security of South Korea.

He said that the United States would not launch nuclear attack in case North Korea invades South Korea, but he reminded the fact that U.S. general policy does not exclude nuclear reprisal in the event that the U.S. is attacked by nuclear weapons.

Speakes also said that President Reagan's visit to South Korea was focused on improving the general condition of South Korean security, adding that Reagan's visit to DMZ Sunday was an instance.

Japan Welcomes Reagan Attitude

SK130706 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--Japan welcomed the positive U.S. attitude toward dialogue with North Korea, which U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed in his address before the South Korean National Assembly Saturday as a "realistic measure to ease tension on the Korean peninsula."

Reagan said the United States is willing to participate in any discussion with North Korea where South Korea is equally represented. He added the way to progress is through direct discussions between South and North.

He also said the United States, until full reunification occurs, accepts the existing reality of two Korean states.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Sunday that Reagan's reconfirmation of the U.S. security commitment to South Korea and call for an inter-Korean dialogue at this time of heightened tension on the Korean peninsula takes on "great meaning."

It said, however, Reagan's address lacked any indication of a new South Korean policy.

DJP Assembly Leader Comments

SK130258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--The floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party stressed Korea's need for the United States to give it special consideration to in terms of foreign military sales (FMS) and the transfer of military high technology.

"We do not expect any unilateral aid from the United States. I believe the conditions of the FMS and technical know-how transfer to Korea should be the same as those for nations in acute conflict areas," Rep. Yi Chong-chan said Sunday in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES.

"What we want is to deter a war through military balance between the South and North. If North Korea continues to build up its military power, we should also work out due measures corresponding to those of North Korea," he said.

The DJP whip said Reagan's visit to Seoul is significant since it comes when security in Northeast Asia is endangered in the face of the ever-expanding military power of the Soviet Union.

The influential lawmaker said Northeast Asian security has been threatened by the deployment of the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles. The Korean Air Lines incident was a symbol of the Soviet threat he said.

"At the same time, tensions are mounting on the Korean peninsula in spite of our ceaseless efforts to resume dialogues with the North and our open door policy toward communist nations," he said.

Those policies have suffered a setback by the terrorist bombing in Rangoon, which killed 17 Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, he said.

In this sense, Reagan's visit surely will help ease tension on the peninsula and encourage Korea's open door policies, he emphasized.

Yi said Reagan's promise to increase U.S. military power here immediately in the event North Korea threatens the safety of South Korea was encouraging.

Yi also hoped that bilateral economic relations would be strengthened further in light of the ever increasing trade volume between the two allies.

He suggested that the two countries could improve their mutual economic cooperation in many ways, including joint ventures.

The DJP floor leader commented on Reagan's speech at the Korean National Assembly Saturday saying: "The event had its significance in that he (Reagan) visited the very place in which the work of democratizing the nation is going on steadily."

Dinner for Foreign Journalists

SK131510 Seoul YONHAP in English 1434 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--The Culture-Information Ministry gave a dinner for the foreign press corp Sunday night at the press center installed at the Cristal Ballroom of the Lotte Hotel in Seoul.

The dinner, hosted by Director of the Korean Overseas Information Service Choe Tae-sun, was attended by more than 300 foreign journalists who came here to cover President Reagan's state visit to Korea, and Korean dignitaries including Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hi.

White House vice press secretary Larry Speakes was also at the scene, and chatting with Minister Yi joked that he had never seen such a many journalists to dine together at the same place.

The dinner was continued for about one and half an hour until eight when State Secretary George Shultz gave a briefing about the second summit meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and President Reagan.

First Day of Reagan Visit

SK130036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Partnership"]

[Text] The first day of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's three-day visit here inevitably followed a tight and elaborate schedule of public appearances as well as meetings with his host, President Chon Tu-hwan, and other Korean Government leaders.

The late autumn day was somewhat chilly, but his very presence and his reassuring statements were more than enough to warm up the hearts of welcoming Koreans and for that matter to further promote the cordial relationship between Korea and the United States, which this year marks the beginning of its second century.

Mr. Reagan arrived with remarks underlining the deep and broad friendship between the two nations and their mutual commitment to the cause of freedom and peace.

At the state banquet in the evening, he called for mutual efforts to bring about a stronger prosperity, a renewed friendship and confidence, and genuine peace and security for the two peoples in what he called a "new era of Korean-American partnership."

In between, the two presidents met in the first of their two scheduled summit sessions to discuss a wide range of issues, of both bilateral and international dimensions, talks which were described as highly productive and fruitful.

While an overall picture of the business talks is to be revealed in a joint communique following the second session this evening one major event yesterday--at least for public consumption--was the American President's address at the National Assembly, the representative forum and main political arena of the nation.

His speech was eloquent and meaningful, encompassing most areas of common interest and challenge the two nations face and revealing his vision for future directions.

The address had its touching moments when he attentively recollected numerous hardships and trials the two peoples, particularly the Koreans, have had to undergo, proposing the audience at one point to pray for those who perished in the recent downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviet Union.

Regarding the stark reality surrounding the Korean peninsula, the U.S. President was resolute and forthright in reaffirming and elaborating the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea and that of Northeast Asia as well, amplifying his approach to attain peace through strength.

As for tension reduction in the face of mounting threats by North Korean communists and ultimate resolution of the Korean question, he largely renewed the U.S. position and proposals so far made in consultation with the republic, including his support to Seoul's stand to open direct talks with Pyongyang.

Also noteworthy was his reference to internal political development, which he said is a major source of strength--along with firm military vigilance and economic progress--in safeguarding security and sustained development of a nation.

To quote Mr. Reagan, development of democratic political institutions is the surest way to build the national consensus, which is the foundation of true security--a reference which we agree acknowledging, as he did, the difficulties and complexities involved and the strenuous efforts Koreans are making.

In all, one salient point featuring Korea-U.S. relations is a maturing partnership in the pursuit of common interests and welfare as two traditional and valued allies.

This partnership, as President Chon cited, can be reinforced with our common determination to strengthen our friendship, defend freedom and democracy, and promote common prosperity.

Shultz Press Conference

SK131501 Seoul YONHAP in English 1427 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday described President Ronald Reagan's state visit to South Korea Nov. 12-14 as "an outstanding success."

In a press briefing held after the second round of the summit talks between Reagan and his Korean counterpart Chon Tu-hwan, Shultz said the main significance of Reagan's Seoul visit was the "renewed recognition of importance of this area to the United States and continuing efforts to develop U.S. ties with the Far East."

During the two rounds of the summit talks, the leaders of the two countries focused their discussions on the strengthening of security and economic cooperation between the two countries, Shultz said.

On security issues, the two leaders discussed measures to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, improve South Korea's defense capability, ease conditions of the U.S. foreign military sales credit to Korea and international sanctions against North Korea in retaliation for its Rangoon bomb blast, according to Shultz.

On economic cooperation, Reagan and Chon exchanged views on expanding two-way trade, redressing Korea's trade surplus with the United States and extending the expiration of the generalized scheme for preference.

Of these issues, most significant was the fact that Reagan manifested the U.S. resolution to faithfully and firmly live up to its commitment to the defense of Korea, Shultz said.

Referring to the Rangoon bombing which killed 17 South Koreans including four cabinet members, Shultz said U.S. and Korean Government officials were closely consulting each other to work out retaliatory measures, but he added "the measures will be diplomatic."

Shultz hinted that the United States at present has no plans to augment its armed forces in Korea, pointing to the Republic of Korea armed forces modernization program and the combat capability of the U.S. forces in Korea which he said is enough to be mobilized immediately in case of any emergency in the Far East.

Asked about the possibility of using nuclear warheads in case of emergency on the Korean peninsula, Shultz said there has been no change in the U.S. nuclear policy, and added that "we have deterrent force here and the force can deter war. We have maintained that posture and we have been defending successfully."

On human rights problems in Korea, Shultz said the problems have improved very much and improvement is being made even now.

ROK-U.S. Economic Meeting

SK131258 Seoul YONHAP in English 1253 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States held a working-level meeting Sunday afternoon at the Finance Ministry to discuss economic issues pending between the two countries.

During the one-hour meeting, Korean Finance Minister Kim Man-che briefed Timothy McNamar, deputy secretary of the treasury, on the recent South Korean economic situation, including its trade surplus with the United States and efforts to internationalize its capital market, a ministry source said.

Kim expressed concern about the growing protectionist trend in the United States and asked the U.S. side to exert the administration's influence on Congress so that Korea should not be excluded from the benefits of the generalized scheme for preference which Congress is now considering expanding.

Meanwhile, McNamar, who represented the U.S. side at the meeting, called upon the Korean side to ease tariff and nontariff trade barriers against the 32 sensitive items recently indicated by the U.S. Government.

The U.S. side also called for U.S. participation in large-scale development projects, now being implemented by the Korean Government, including the construction of nuclear power plants and subway lines.

The U.S. delegates also expressed hope that Korea would further improve the business climate for American banking and insurance companies operating in South Korea, according to the source.

Noting that the business climate has improved very much recently, Kim said the American banking and insurance firms, helped by the Korean Government's capital market liberalization policy, will play a greater role in the future economic development of the country.

Kim proposed that Korean-U.S. economic, science and technology ministers meetings be held to expedite high technology transfer from the United States to Korea, while calling for the United States' continued support of Korea in international money markets.

The two sides also discussed U.S. energy investment in Korea and development of the Korean munitions industry. They agreed to further discuss these issues through the regular Korean-American Economic Council meetings, according to the source.

U.S. Officials Leave for China

SK140636 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)--Shortly after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's departure from Seoul for Washington Monday morning, some U.S. officials accompanying the President left for mainland China.

The officials, including deputy chief of staff Michael Deaver, proceeded to China to make preparations for Reagan's April trip to Beijing.

Police Contribution to Security Success

SK140408 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)--South Korea's national police force contributed greatly to the success of security efforts put forth for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit in Korea, Nov. 12-14.

The 60,000-strong police force was put on unprecedented special alert Oct. 22 in preparation for Reagan's visit, which came after a series of international violence, like the assassination of former Philippine Senator Benigno Aquino, the Rangoon bomb blast that killed 17 South Koreans, and the three explosions in Beirut.

In addition, a rumor that an unidentified man had sneaked into Seoul to assassinate Reagan circulated overseas.

During the 23-day period, police tightened security around the official residence of the U.S. ambassador to Korea where the Reagans spent their two nights in Seoul, and the Lotte and Plaza Hotels where U.S. officials accompanying Reagan stayed. Roads leading to Kimpo International Airport were guarded and checked for land mines.

All thoroughfares to the U.S. ambassador's residence were blocked to traffic, and policemen were stationed at intervals of five to 10 meters to check pedestrians around the hotels.

Under strict security measures at the airport, police checked under the hoods and in trunks of all vehicles entering the airport, including cars belonging to diplomatic missions in Korea and the car of Gen. Robert Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea.

Police burnt weeds near a bridge spanning the Han River to increase the visibility of agents guarding against the possible infiltration of North Korean frogmen commandos.

The bridge and the area surrounding it is the gateway to the heart of Seoul. It was scrutinized under search lights during the nights leading up to Reagan's arrival.

Many police officers mobilized for Reagan's visit have not been home for more than a month. In addition to beefed up security for Reagan's Korean tour, policemen were required to be on special alert during the general conference of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) in September and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference in October.

U.S. officials expressed their satisfaction with the "perfect" security measures taken. As a reward for their devotion, the Home-Affairs Ministry will allow a one-to-three-day special leave to all the police forces on a shift basis.

Meanwhile, the number of minor offenses committed reportedly dropped during Reagan's visit, thus demonstrating the quality of Koreans' elevated security standards, a police officer said.

Speech at National Assembly Lauded

SK140524 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Kim Yong-won]

[Text] It was a good speech. It was dignified but warm. The words were mild and down-to-earth but they represented the firm resolve of a great world leader determined to keep the peace through power should persuasion not prevail.

Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, within less than an hour after his arrival in Seoul, proceeded to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea to address the Korean people. At the very first order of business for his state visit to this country, the American President wanted to tell the Korean people how deeply he and his people were shocked and grieved to learn about the recent tragedies of the downed Korean Air Lines flight and the Rangoon bomb massacre. He wanted to tell the Korean people how reassured and relieved he and his people were to witness the undaunted

and determined posture of the Korean people who are valiantly keeping their chins up and are forging ahead in spite of the continued and escalating menace from the North.

Most observers say that Mr. Reagan's visit at this time is "symbolic." They base their opinion on the fact that there is no outstanding issue between the United States and Korea at this time. They are right, in the sense that no greater degree of rapport has ever been enjoyed between the two countries as now, and that whatever minor differences there are, such as freer trade and improved military sales terms, can all be ironed out in God's good time and are nothing we cannot live without at the present.

I, for one, beg to differ. Mr. Reagan's visit is much more than symbolic in three important ways.

First of all, his expression of sympathy, condolence and support in these trying times is a genuine encouragement for the Korean people. A friend's visit to a bereaved family is not a mere symbolic gesture.

Secondly, Mr. Reagan's assurance of continued, even stepped-up, support of the republic in the face of the real threat from the North is not just a simple show of good will, especially when the assurance is delivered in person. The U.S. President did not use any flamboyant or direct language as he gave us his assurances of support. But they were, nevertheless, received as sincere and forceful. His broadly termed assurances were to be more concretely enunciated by his advisers in the course of ministerial level sessions as well as the summit talks that took place later in the day. It is only natural that we Koreans feel a deep sense of gratitude and renewed courage swell up in our hearts. Anything that so deeply moves our hearts cannot be merely symbolic. It is recalled that the vacillations and hazy attitudes of Mr. Reagan's predecessors on Korea policy used to be a constant source of dismay and uneasiness, directly affecting the democratic conduct of government in this country.

Thirdly, President Reagan's enjoining of further political development in the Republic of Korea, though mildly and diplomatically phrased, is not a mere symbolic gesture, because the President stands for the high goals of democracy pursued by the American people.

The great respect all free peoples of the world have for the American people is not based on their wealth or affluence, but rather by their unwavering adherence to the principles of democracy. When a nation's leader speaks of the highest goal to which he and his people are committed, he does not do so for a ceremonial purpose. As Mr. Reagan himself stated in his address, the political progress of this republic "will not be a simple process because of the ever-present threat from the North." In this connection, this writer wishes to assure our visiting great friend that there has always been, and there will continue to be, at least for the time being, a functional relationship between Korea's rate of political progress and the forcefulness of U.S. assurance of support for our sustaining effort to keep peace on this peninsula.

This nation, sanguine and sage about its future, is not prepared to become, as American Amb. Walker said in his centennial commemorative speech, "a mirror image of North Korea." As proven already beyond all possible doubt, this nation is a country far superior to North Korea politically, economically and culturally. We wish to assure all our well-wishing friends at this time that our superiority will continue to heighten in the days ahead.

Having said all this, this writer will accept the symbolic nature of Mr. Reagan's visit in one sense. That is to say, his visit comes soon after we have observed the 100th anniversary of U.S.-Korea relations and the 30th anniversary of the mutual defense treaty. Its significance, however, should not be sought merely through reference to our past relations but it should be commemorated as a milestone marking a new era--an era in which mutual trust and cooperation as friends and allies are cemented upon a new, solid, unshakable foundation.

By the time this article appears in print, President Reagan and his party will be getting ready to depart from Korea on their way home after a very successful and satisfying visit. As they leave, we want them to do so with the full knowledge of how greatly we Koreans have enjoyed and appreciated their presence in our midst. We are, despite our apparently modern looks, still old-fashioned in many ways. One of our old lingering habits is our reluctance to say "love" in public. Mr. Reagan has given us the opportunity to shed this old habit of ours, as he must have seen on the streets where the welcoming crowd, a million and a half of them, waved banners saying, "Ron and Nancy, we love you."

Well, Mr. President, please do not say that we Koreans do not change...

Economic Groups Welcome Joint Statement

SK140553 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)--South Korean economic organizations saying that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's three-day state visit greatly encouraged the South Korean people, welcomed the Korean-U.S. joint statement issued Monday.

They said the two countries have entered into a new level of cooperation on the occasion of the visit.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry said the joint statement comprehensively covered both nations' mutual concerns, including the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea, expansion of bilateral trade, and the promotion of science and technology cooperation.

Reagan's strong commitment to free trade, his welcoming of the South Korean Government's plans for trade liberalization, his recognition of the need for coordinated actions to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers, and his assurance to assist Korea obtain stable energy supplies, were especially great achievements, it said.

The Federation of Korean Industries also welcomed the joint statement's reconfirmation of the Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty and the U.S. decision to supply weapons systems and technology necessary to enhance the strength of South Korea's armed forces. It said the augmentation would contribute greatly to not only the security of Northeast Asia but also to world peace.

It expressed the hope that the United States would respond favorably to Korea's request for greater access to U.S. markets and allow Korea continued eligibility for generalized scheme of preference (GSP) benefits.

The Korean Traders Association said the joint statement again pointed out the two countries' close security and economic relationship and provided a drastic turning point for the development of a new level of bilateral relations. It called Reagan's visit a landmark for common prosperity and said the leaders pledge for closer cooperation in trade, finance, technology and energy was of key importance.

The Korea Federation of Small Industries said the statement greatly encouraged South Koreans about their security and economic posture.

The statement said the security of South Korea is vital to the security of the United States. Thus the United States is expected to contribute greatly to the modernization of South Korea's armed forces.

The statement's declaration of commitment to free trade will result in the economic growth of South Korea and the world, it said.

The Korea Employers' Federation expected the statement would contribute to South Korea's effort to attain peaceful reunification.

Reaction to Reagan's Trip

SK150435 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)--The SEOUL SHINMUN vernacular daily in Seoul Tuesday said the 15-point joint statement released after two rounds of summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan reconfirmed the firm security cooperation between the two allies and marked a fresh start for the second century of traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

In an editorial, the paper said: "The joint statement described the Soviet downing of a Korean commercial jetliner and the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast by North Korean agents as intolerable acts and demonstrated that the U.S. security commitment to South Korea is stronger than at any time in the past...

"The two presidents agreed that all governments in the free world should take joint sanctions against such terrorism, which heightened tension on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia to a dangerous point...

"They also agreed that security on the peninsula is pivotal to that of Northeast Asia and is directly linked to that of the United States...

"It is unprecedented in the two countries' relationship that they explicitly described their security cooperation as interdependent."

"To this end, the United States will continuously maintain its military presence on the peninsula, reinforce its forces in Korea and support the Korean armed forces' modernization programs. One ranking official who accompanied Reagan on his three-day Seoul visit even refused to rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons in case of any emergency on the peninsula...

"Reagan pledged to give the United States' full support to Seoul's efforts to settle the inter-Korean question through peaceful means, including dialogue with North Korea to achieve the Korean people's long-cherished dream of territorial reunification through national reconciliation and democracy...

"In connection with the recent U.S. decision not to allow its diplomats to have contacts with North Korean diplomats in any international forum, Reagan's pledge to have no dialogue with Pyongyang without full and equal participation of Seoul cleared away our concern about a hasty U.S. approach toward Pyongyang...

"Another diplomatic victory is Reagan's pledge to do his best to enable South Korea to become a member of the United Nations. It is absurd and a self-contradiction in the international politics that the U.N.-recognized Republic of Korea has not yet been admitted to the world forum...

"The most brilliant highlight of the joint statement is that Reagan invited Chon to visit Washington again and Chon accepted the invitation. This marked another milestone in the two countries' joint efforts for freedom, prosperity and security cooperation."

"The statement said the two leaders substantially agreed on expanded free trade and technology exchanges. This promotes the hope that some economic and trade issues pending between the two countries, which were not settled by working-level officials, will be resolved from a political viewpoint...

"In view of the vast trade volume and Korea's status as the fifth largest importing country of U.S. farm products, economic cooperation between the two countries should be developed to the fullest possible extent, eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers...

"In a word, the joint statement eloquently showed us that Korea and the United States are allies, that the two countries are in the same boat in terms of security and that mutual cooperation should be expanded and deepened from an economic viewpoint, too."

Visit More Than 'Symbolic'

SK150136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] The substance of the three-day Seoul visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan boils down to renewed American strong security commitment to the Republic of Korea.

Washington's unprecedented strong security commitment is explicitly manifested in a joint statement. Highlighting the 15-point document is an Article 4 stating that the security of the ROK is "pivotal" to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in turn, "vital" to the security of the United States.

This signifies the increased U.S. perceptions of Korea's security, compared with the American pledge regarding the importance of Korean security made during President Chon Tu-hwan's Washington trip in 1981, diplomatic observers noted.

The 1981 joint communique provides that the two presidents pledged to seek to strengthen U.S.-Korean cooperation in deterring aggression as an "indispensable" contribution to peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

Although it contains a provision that the United States has no plan to withdraw its ground combat forces from South Korea, the latest joint statement clarifies the strong U.S. administration intention to beef up the combat potentials of the ROK armed forces by providing the weapon systems and technology necessary to enhance the strength of Korea's armed forces.

Diplomatic sources observed it is the first time that the security relations between the two close allies were described as "vital."

In particular, Reagan's visit here is very important in that it came against the backdrop of unprecedentedly mounting tensions on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the recent Rangoon bomb explosion and the Soviet downing of a KAL jet.

Another notable point is that the two leaders have agreed to closely cooperate with each other to take sanctions against the North Korean communists for their bomb attack in Burma on Oct. 9, which decimated 17 prominent Korean leaders.

Such a strong Washington commitment at this time appears to have a particular significance in that it came at the beginning of another century of the Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, diplomatic sources observed.

Reagan's Seoul trip is construed as having provided a fresh fillip to establish the much-talked-about tripartite security cooperation system

involving Seoul, Washington, and Tokyo, in light of the fact that it followed his Japan visit.

During his meeting with Reagan in Tokyo, Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone concurred with Reagan over the importance of the security on the Korean peninsula to maintain stability and peace in Northeast Asia.

Reagan's going ahead with his plan to visit Seoul and Tokyo in the face of difficult domestic situations caused by the Lebanon and Grenada issue symbolizes the significance the United States places on its relations with its two close allies--Korea and Japan.

Noteworthy during Reagan's Korean tour was that he made an extensive tour of the most forward frontline area to catch a first-hand glimpse of the tensions on the border line of this divided country.

He spent a full-day out of his brief three-day stay here, observing the American and Korean troops positioned in the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

Besides the security cooperation, his visit here this time also augurs increased binational cooperation in economic, trade, energy, science, and technical know-how.

Reagan has expressed his interest in political situation here. But he admitted that how difficult political development is under the constant threat from North Korea.

The two countries were learned to have been somewhat at odds with each other in wording the human rights and political stability in the joint statement, but differences have been smoothed out through mutual understanding, diplomatic sources said.

All in all, Reagan's Korean visit was the culmination of binational endeavors to place the bilateral cooperative axis in security on an unprecedented solid footing, diplomatic observers noted.

Anyway, Reagan's visit here was more than symbolic.

Daily Welcomes Joint Statement

SK150122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have mapped out a future course of cooperation between Korea and the United States as mature partners at the outset of the second century of their diplomatic relations.

The Reagan visit to Korea, which was made when tension was mounting on the Korean peninsula following the KAL and Rangoon incidents, contributed to the strengthening of Korean-American alliance.

The Chon-Reagan joint statement, summarizing the results of their summit meetings, shows Korean-American security relations have been made firmer than ever. It says that the security of the Republic of Korea is "vital" to that of the United States.

The two leaders, mindful of the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the North Korean bombing attack in Rangoon, have also reached an agreement that the Korean security is "pivotal" to the peace and stability of North-east Asia.

The common understanding on Korea's security needs is believed to be based on a partnership in defending the Free World in this volatile part of the world against the communist aggressions.

Diplomatic sources said a progress has been made in the recognition of the importance of the Korean security, compared with the 1981 joint communique which says President Chon and President Reagan "reaffirmed the critical importance of maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula" but fails to relate the Korean security to that of the United States.

Chon visited Washington in February 1981.

The statement this time stresses that the United States will continue to uphold the strong security commitment by maintaining its forces in Korea and helping Korea to strengthen its military capabilities.

The U.S. pledge to help modernize the Korean armed forces by providing high technology reflects an observation that it is desirable to develop stronger military partnership with Korea with a view to securing stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Soviet military expansion in the Pacific following the end of the Vietnam war in 1975 has been regarded as a major threat to one of the "vital interest areas" of the United States.

The U.S. resolve to live up to its security commitment was dramatically expressed when President Reagan visited the demilitarized zone dividing the Korean peninsula. His visit is widely described as symbolizing the U.S. determination to deter any communist provocation in this part of the world.

He witnessed the tension arising from the confrontation between the South and the North and saw how precariously peace is maintained on the Korean peninsula.

The statement made it clear that the United States would not undertake talks with North Korea "without the full and equal participation of the Republic of Korea."

It also said "any unilateral steps toward North Korea which are not reciprocated toward the Republic of Korea by North Korea's principal allies would not be conducive to promoting stability or peace in the area."

The U.S. restraint in relations with the North together with the promised support for the entry of Korea into the United Nations are considered as a sign that the United States will play a more active role in solving the Korean question with other world powers.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States is expected to make active diplomatic efforts to win the approval of the two communist standing members of the U.N. Security Council--mainland China and the Soviet Union--for the admission of the Republic of Korea into the world body.

They said the United States now seems to believe there is more room for direct negotiation over the entry of South Korea into the United Nations with China and the Soviet Union without consulting with North Korea.

The Republic of Korea and the United States will consolidate their mutually beneficial partnership not only in security and diplomacy but also in economic, trade and other areas, they said.

The concurrence between Chon and Reagan that "myriad bonds of friendship cooperation" between the two allies are "in excellent condition" signals a new era in their relations as Pacific nations, the sources said.

Shultz Invitation to Foreign Minister

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has invited Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong to visit Washington soon to discuss follow-up measures connected with the just completed summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and President Ronald Reagan.

A diplomatic source said yesterday the venue for such a meeting has yet to be fixed.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP ANALYZES U.S.-ROK ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP

SK122300 Seoul YONHAP in English 1735 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--Since the early 1970s economic relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea have flourished and have reflected the brotherly bond between the nations which was cemented in blood during the Korean war.

During the 60s and 70s, Korea emerged from the status of a mere recipient of foreign aid to a position of an equal trade with the United States. In the meantime, the United States lost its predominant position in world trade and consequently produced trade problems for Korea after many years of smooth and cordial relations.

Two main issues arising from the change are the need to further promote direct trade with the United States and the requirement to strengthen capital collaboration. Thus, the leaders of the two nations are expected to discuss these difficulties during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Korea.

The United States has been Korea's most important trading partner, and by the same token, Korea has been a significant importer of American goods, ranking ninth in its trade with the United States.

In 1980, Korea exported 4.6 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods to the United States, while importing 4.89 billion dollars in products from America. In 1982, Korea's exports to the United States reached 6.119 billion dollars, its U.S. imports totaled 5.956 billion dollars. By the end of September this year, Korea's exports reached 5.836 billion dollars, while Korea imported from the U.S. goods worth 4.593 billion dollars.

The amount of Korean-made goods the United States imports has fluctuated but generally has risen. The share of Korea's exports to America out of its total exports has varied: 29.1 percent in 1979, 26.3 percent in 1980, 26.5 percent in 1981, 28.3 percent in 1982 and 34 percent in 1983. Korea's share of total U.S. imports was 2.6 percent in 1982 and 2.9 percent in the first half of 1983.

In 1982, Korea's main exports to America were textiles (26.5 percent), electronic goods (17.4 percent), shoes and footwear (12.9 percent), steel products (6.9 percent), and ships and floating structures (5.2 percent). Main U.S. imports were agricultural products (19.5 percent), electric appliances (13.9 percent) and machinery (12.3 percent). While Korea mostly exports labor-intensive light industry products, parts and heavy chemical products, Korea imports mainly technology- or capital-intensive goods, agricultural products, industrial raw materials and basic raw materials, thus, supplementing each other.

However, some disturbing waves have arisen in U.S.-Korean economic relations following a rise of trade protectionism in advanced nations. The general scheme of preference (GSP) is one source of trouble.

Under the system of an average 4.5 percent custom exemption is applied to industrial goods produced in developing nations, thus giving Korean industrial products a competitive edge over those of advanced nations.

More than 100 countries benefit from this system in the United States, and Korea is the second biggest beneficiary behind Taiwan. However, a move is under way in the United States to remove Korea from the list of nations allowed to receive the privilege because the aid poses a serious threat to the health of the U.S.

Legislation was introduced to Congress to extend the GSP for 10 years. The GSP originally was designed to expire Jan. 3, 1985.

On the other hand, the United States has strengthened its import restrictions on Korean exports. During the 70s, the United States only took two or three restrictive measures annually. However, the number increased to five in 1982 and it already has reached 14 (including those under investigation) this year.

Analysts point out that the increased restrictions come only one year before U.S. general elections.

The measures range from anti-dumping legislation and quotas to moves designed to offset customs on U.S. goods. As of the end of 1982, 45.9 percent of Korea's total export to the United States was subject to the various restrictions.

Korean Government will demand that the United States relax restrictions in return for Korean action to open its domestic market to some U.S. goods.

In September, the U.S. Government demanded, through its embassy here that Korea open its market to 32 items, including personal computers, and cameras and carpet; reduce its customs on 23 items, like refrigerators and plywood; remove the trade barriers on five items, such as motion picture film and cattle feed, and improve the investment climate for the electronics industry. The Korean Government is expected to raise counter demands in return for partial acceptance of U.S. requests.

Close cooperation is also desirable in the field of technological innovation. Korea received 584 technology transfer from the United States as of the end of August. The United States accounts for 23.2 percent of all technology transfers to Korea. Japan transferred 56.5 percent of the total, but U.S. assistance includes high-level technology and each transfer is large. Thus, Korea is quite dependent upon U.S. technology.

In terms of institutions, the Korean Science Foundation promotes an exchange of experts and sponsors seminars on oceanographic technology with the U.S. National Science Foundation (USUSF). The Machinery Institute conducts joint research on the design of submersible structures with Southwest Research Institute (SWRI); the Communication Institute exchanges experts in electronic information network systems with International Telephone and Telegraph, and the Energy and Resources Institute conducts joint research with the U.S. Geological Service on data analysis of the continental shelf.

In addition to such economic cooperation, other areas look to the United States for assistance. They include aeronautics and space engineering, semiconductors and genetic engineering. Furthermore, in the field of capital collaboration, the United States is the most important source of funding to Korea.

As of the end of June last, 9.071 billion dollars have come from the United States--28 percent of Korea's total credit.

Of direct investment in Korea, 28.8 percent came from the United States as of September.

However, the amount of direct investment is quite meager in comparison to credit.

Korea needs to bring in a total of 6.3 billion dollars this year, including 4.9 billion in long-term and 1.4 billion in short-term loans. Korea will be in a better position to bring in foreign funds in the next few years. Thus, the United States may have to continue its support of Korea on more favorable terms.

Korea also imports rice from the United States amounting to 100 million dollars each year. This necessitates the cooperation of the two countries in agriculture and fisheries.

The United States should recognize that Korea is an outpost of the West vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, and that Korea spends 6 percent of its GNP for defense. Thus, it is expected that close economic ties and cooperation must be explored fully at the summit meetings of the two nations.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON MEETS DOMINICAN REPUBLIC GROUP 10 NOV

SK100821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)--Meeting a parliamentary delegation from the Dominican Republic Thursday, President Chon Tu-hwan expressed his gratitude to the Caribbean nation for consoling and encouraging the Korean people who suffered two hardships--the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger plane and the Oct. 9 Rangoon bombing that killed 16 South Korean government leaders and a journalist.

Chon said political leaders and lawmakers should work for the establishment of social and political stability vital to national development and prosperity by gaining the trust of their people.

Hugo Tolentino Dipp, president of the Dominican Republic's Lower House, who is leading the delegation, replied that he was deeply moved by South Korea's miraculous development, realized by the Korean Government and people under Chon's leadership.

Recalling that his country's delegation to the 70th Seoul Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Oct. 2-13) adopted a resolution censuring the Soviet downing of a KAL plane, Tolentino said that the Dominican Republic's Parliament will make efforts to cement friendly and cooperative relations with Korea.

Tolentino and his party arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit to promote relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HAND SEARCH AT ENTRY POINTS--With the approach of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea, the customs method of inspection upon entry is to change. On 1 November, the office of customs administration revised the customs regulation on inspection at entry so that customs inspectors can search the body of incoming travelers, including hand search. It has also decided to classify the methods of inspection in accordance with the travelers' status and nationality. [Text] [SK020210 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 83 p 11]

CSO: 4100/026

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. RICE DEALER DENOUNCED AS OUTRAGEOUS

Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC DAILY in Korean 10 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Dealer's Outrage on U.S. Rice Imports Should not Be Tolerated."]

[Text] (1) It is nothing but an absurdity that the ROK Government's attempts to purchase the U.S. rice in accordance with an agreement with the U.S. Government have taken over a year due to persistent blocking operations by a U.S. civilian grain broker company. The content of the detailed report carried as a Washington dispatch in an article by reporter Eduardo Lachica in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, an authoritative economic paper in the United States, on 6 July 1983 has been confirmed as well, as fact by the ROK Government.

In May 1982, the Office of Procurement of the ROK entered a purchase agreement with the Comet Rice Inc of the United States to import 370,000 tons of rice, the final batch of the U.S. rice imports which were stipulated in an agreement with the U.S. Government as a countermeasure to cope with the poor crops of the year of 1980.

Despite of the blocking efforts of the Grover Connel Company which is attempting to monopolize the Korean market, it is reported that most of the stipulated amount has already been loaded. However, it is also reported, the remaining 112,000 tons had not been delivered as of the end of June 1983, the delivery deadline, which was put off and reset a number of times by the Office of Procurement, due to the continuing blocking by the Connel Company of the release of the existing stocks from the organization of rice growers.

The journal reported that, although rice stocks in the warehouses controlled by the two major rice cooperatives in California--the Rice Growers Association and the Farmers Rice Cooperative--were sufficient enough to fulfill the Comet Company's rice sale agreement with the ROK, these two organizations refused to sell these stocks of rice to the ROK except through the Connel Company. Furthermore, the report says, the Connel Company, monopolizing the stocks of the producers organizations, offered the sale of its stocks at the prices of \$269 to \$280 [per ton], prices far higher than \$246 per ton, the export sale price set by the Comet Company.

It is obvious that such an action by the Connel Company is an outrage perpetrated to seek undue profits by means of unjust transactions while taking advantage of the monopolized supply. Under any circumstances, even when we are short of rice, we can never accept such an outrageous demand of a foreign civilian trade company.

Besides, the current situation is that the circumstances of supply-demand surrounding rice in the ROK indicate that the rice stocks held by the government have reached 1.71 million tons, and the autumn grain situation indicates that the target of 5,427,000 tons is smoothly anticipated. In view of all this, we understand that there is no need of further importing foreign rice by going the length of spending our foreign currency holdings. However, we still wanted to import the U.S. rice because the Government of the ROK simply wanted to fulfill in good faith the rice-buying agreement between the Governments of the United States and the ROK and the pursuant purchase agreement with a U.S. trade company. Under such circumstances even when we did not urgently need buy it, we still wanted to go through with it. But the purchase has not been carried out due to the blocking action by a U.S. trader. Is it not so obvious who is responsible for this?

(2) The Connel Company acted exclusively in transacting 92 percent of the total amount of U.S. rice sales to the ROK from 1972 to 1980.

The Pak Tong-son incident of the 1970's was a scandal that was closely tied in with the exclusive transaction of that company. According to the Ethics Committee of the U.S. Congress, the commissions paid by the Connel Company to Pak Tong-son in connection with the U.S. rice exports to the ROK from 1972 to 1975 reached a total of 4.8 million dollars. Because of this incident, Pak Tong-son and the president of the Connel Company were indicted in a U.S. federal court in 1978; but later, thanks to a correcting statement made by Pak Tong-son himself, they were acquitted. These are well-known facts.

It was a foregone conclusion that our government would not deal with the Connel Company in the purchase of U.S. rice because of the company's involvement in the Pak Tong-son case. However, after having been out bid in the bids called for by the Office of Procurement last year because of a high bidding price, the Connel Company disseminated false reports that officials of the ROK Government had received an enormous bribe from the Purmy [Phonetic] Company which was successful in the bid for 200,000 tons.

This is the very foreign rice imports incident of early last year which gave rise to a controversy in this country and created misunderstanding in the U.S.-ROK relations. The perpetrator of this incident is again running afoul of the ROK Government.

Furthermore, what makes our indignation about the recent action of the Connel Company more unbearable is that despite of the fact that the importation of U.S. rice was made impossible because of the blockade by the Connel Company, some congressmen of the pro-Connel faction in the U.S. Capitol attempted to shift the responsibility for the failure, for 2½

years, in the fulfilment of the official agreement between the Governments of the United States and the ROK onto the shoulder of the ROK Government. Furthermore, in order to implement the objectionable rice exports of the Connel Company, those congressmen even put pressure regarding offers to the ROK of the fishing rights in U.S. North Pacific waters and military credits, it has been revealed by the reports of the WALL STREET JOURNAL. The U.S. Government knows better than anyone else that the delay in the rice purchase was not caused by the ROK Government. This has been attested to by U.S. State Department recognition of the fact that the [ROK] government has so far tried as many as 12 times to secure the stipulated amount [of rice] to fulfill the official agreement with the U.S. Government.

No doubt some U.S. Congressmen's pressure on the ROK Government was caused by lobbying activities of the Connel Company. This is obvious even on the basis of reports that when the president of the Connel Company visited the State Department last year, he said that he would use his influence to reduce the military aid to the ROK unless the ROK Government nullified its agreement with the Comet Company and reopened bids. This is simply a matter of utter nonsense.

(3) We have not yet heard any official announcement of the government regarding how, from now on, it would go about the purchase of U.S. rice.

However, we are sure that our government cannot be manipulated by any outrages on deceitful schemes unduly launched by a U.S. civilian trade company. Since we cannot find any fault on the part of our government, the responsibility for fulfilling the agreement between the two governments lies on the part of the United States. Being well aware of details of the rice disputes between the ROK and the United States, the U.S. Government is working on a plan, which is designed to settle the dispute, by delivering rice to the ROK from the stocks acquired by the Federal Government through the payment in kind, it is reported.

It is reported that the Connel forces labeled such moves by the U.S. Government as illegal and warned that it would institute a suit. However, this problem is a matter for the United States and should be settled within the United States. We do not have anything to do with that.

At this juncture, what we are compelled to say emphatically to the U.S. Government and the people of the United States is that no sovereign state can stand idle while its interests are randomly hampered by any private actions unduly launched by a civilian trade company which is seeking to further its own interests. Furthermore, at today's juncture when both the ROK and the United States are endeavoring to strengthen their relations as friendly allies, it is a great pity that this flap occurred, caused by undue mischief of a U.S. trade company and done in connection with a rice purchase deal that was designed to promote common interests of the two countries.

We strongly urge that the U.S. Capitol thoroughly understand the truths in the circumstances surrounding the purchase of rice; and it is hoped that care will be taken so that the forthcoming actions of the U.S. Government may not cool, even a bit, our friendly sentiment toward the United States.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CEREMONY MARKS OPENING OF ORE SEPARATION PLANT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Loyal General Advancement Following the Pioneers of the Creation of the 'Speed of the Eighties'"]

[Text] The whole nation is in the midst of joyously celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Republic with a high political zeal and brilliant achievements resulting from hard work.

On this occasion, a grand ceremony marking the start of operation of the Third Ore Separation Plant was held at Komdok Mining Integrated Enterprise, one of the largest nonferrous metal mining production bases.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song honored by sending a letter of appreciation to those builders who had set an example as pioneers in creating "the speed of the eighties," and speed in the construction of a new socialism. They had once more vigorously demonstrated the power of our nation's chuche industry as well as the infinite creative power of our working class by successfully completing such a huge construction project in the short period of time of 1 year.

The operation of the Third Ore Separation Plant with an annual ore separation capacity of 10 million tons of mineral ores has enabled the party brilliantly to carry out its policies designed to achieve mass mining, mass transporting and mass processing. It has also created the prospect of having a hill of 150,000 tons of nonferrous metal being processed earlier than scheduled.

Such an incredible miracle, unprecedented in the construction history of the world has been achieved through the clever leadership of both the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Party Center.

In June of last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gave instructions concerning the construction of the Third Ore Separation Plant of Komdok Mining Integrated Enterprise. Again at the historic full-session of the Party Central Committee at Hamhung, he showed us in detail the direction and the method of the construction of this ore separation plant, and took all necessary measures for its construction.

The glorious Party Center, who has brilliantly been carrying out the farsighted plan of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, has exhibited a powerful ability to be the guiding force behind construction and this has enabled him to push forward the construction of the ore separation plant and the production of the plant facilities. At the same time, he has also warmly looked after their work and livelihood and guided all people to step forward to support vigorously the Komdok Ore Separation Plant.

Thanks to the Party Center's brilliant wisdom and exceptional organizing force and development capabilities, the whole nation was linked to one frontline for the construction of the Third Ore Separation Plant, and a most powerful chuche industry had been achieved for timely production and to secure various facilities filled with all kinds of machinery.

The Third Ore Separation Plant which was built with our own technology, our own facilities and materials, is a huge creation resulting from the movement of the creation of the "speed of the eighties," lit by the glorious Party Center.

The struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" is a mass march movement based on workers' extraordinary high revolutionary preparedness and enthusiasm and is a formidable weapon to accomplish a tremendous task of constructing socialist economy in the 1980's. The builders of the Third Ore Separation Plant stepped up the construction of a well-knit economic organization project through a bold and large-scale operational design, an arduously fought revolutionary spirit, self-reliance, an unconditional revolutionary mentality and an absolute faith in party policy.

The creation of the "speed of the eighties," was possible when the builders had simultaneously promoted the preparation for the construction project, the building project, the foundation work for the facilities and the assembly of facilities by the use of chuche construction method, or our style of construction method as exemplified in the construction of the "Great Monument Structure" during the Labor Party age, "Ch'anggang Boulevard," "The Gate of Triumph," "Kim Il-song Stadium," and "Chuche Thought Tower."

The party's creation of the "speed of eighties," a speed of construction of a new socialism in the land of Komdok where the torch of a new movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions is burning gives a pleasure and new courage and confidence to our entire people.

By creating the "speed of eighties" through the construction of the Third Ore Separation Plant, our people have come to see clearly, as an entity, the goal of the creation of speed and the method of its execution, the plan and intention of the party, as well as the leader, involving a high speed. They have been given new confidence in that they will be able to achieve 10 major long-term objectives in the construction of the socialist economy when they follow the above-mentioned example.

They are also assured that through such a proud achievement, the power of the party and the power of an industrially strong nation have been exhibited to the world. And the great program designed to build socialist economy in the 1980's will be more successful by positively developing the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties," as led by our party, in every field and at all levels, and there is a way which will decisively advance in the fulfillment of chuche revolutionary tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "In order successfully to carry out our current vast tasks of building the socialist economy this year, we must more vigorously wage our struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties." The tasks which we must carry out in the future to build a socialist economy are highly enormous.

At present we are implementing the 6th year of the Second 7-Year Plan. We must master all the hills of prospective plans within a short span of time and continue to march forward so that we can wave our flag of victory on the 10 major long-term objectives within the 1980's. It is poignantly requested that a more aggressive struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" be waged throughout every sector of building socialism.

The very first fighting spirit exhibited by the builders, setting an example as pioneers in the creation of the "speed of the eighties," a new speed for the construction of socialism was an absolute and unconditional faith in the party policy. All functionaries and workers should rush forward more positively to participate in a new mass movement with a firm ideological point of view and position to fulfill the party policy involving the creation of the "speed of the eighties," thoroughly and unconditionally.

Reflecting the revolutionary tasks newly presented by the party, each unit should set a higher goal of struggles for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" and should clearly show functionaries and workers about the tasks they are to perform. The responsible workers should personally handle this work and push forward in a more organized and goal-oriented manner.

The important thing in the implementation of the party policies consistently based on the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality is to carry it forward in close conjunction with a movement such as the one to win the three major Red Flags for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" in which one learns through an example set by obscure heroes like the builders of the Third Ore Separation Plant.

The movement to win the three major Red Flags and the movement to learn through the example set by obscure heroes are the basic core of the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

Upholding, as a primary motivation, the movement to win the three major Red Flags and the movement to learn through the example set by the obscure heroes in every sector and at every level, the struggle for the creation of

the "speed of the eighties" must be vigorously waged as the work for the mass by giving full drive to meet the requirements for a revolutionary march and a constant upsurge should then take place in production.

At the same time a struggle for obtaining actual results from such art films as "The Responsible Secretary to the County Party Committee," "Always One Heart," "The Oath Taken on That Day," "Wolmi Island," and "Burning Heart," should be waged in a substantive manner so that like the heroes in these films every one is willing to indiscriminately take up any tasks assigned to him by the party and the leader and carry it out without any delay. Also he will seek out any shortages. He will produce more with available materials, available facilities and available labor power.

To enhance the responsibilities and roles of economic guidance functionaries is an important guarantee to achieve even greater victory in the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties," the speed of the construction of new socialism. The overall operational plan and policies developed by our party can be achieved and will bear fruits through a positive militant organization and leadership on the part of leading functionaries. Therefore, leading functionaries are required to accept the party's great tasks of struggle more sensitively than anybody else and conduct the organization and guidance work aggressively in order to accomplish the tasks.

Inasmuch as the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" is unprecedentedly vast and great, we can hardly expect to accomplish this work successfully without a proper plan and operation.

Accurately, to meet the requirements for the party policies, we should always seize an appropriate time and a cardinal rule which calls for emphasis. We should concentrate our capabilities on it, make a right choice as a phase of struggles, and work on the basis of each phase, and also wage struggles to achieve new prospective goals operationally.

Today in the economic organization project and the production guidance, the important thing is to implement the party's policy designed to normalize production at a high standard. A socialist economy is a planned economy and must be developed in a balanced manner. Because of this the speed of marching along for the overall sectors of the people's economy can be improved only when each production unit has accomplished its plan based daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and index bases.

Under the requirements of Taaen Work System, leading economic functionaries should always visit primary work sites to determine the actual situation in an accurate manner. Based on basic data resulting from such visits, they should draw up in detail all work plans involving production and construction, conclude these plans in detail, strictly adhere to cooperative production rules and deliver raw materials right to machines at the work sites, thereby enabling every post to perform its duties efficiently.

In the present age, science and technology are rapidly developing. Without science and technology, we cannot create a high advancement speed. Leading

In the present age, science and technology are rapidly developing. Without science and technology, we cannot create a high advancement speed. Leading functionaries should sufficiently provide the conditions required for scientific research projects. They should also apply new technology and advanced production methods without delay. Scientist, technicians and experts must devote themselves to improving the nation's economy through valuable research results and inventions.

Every sector and every unit of the people's economy must enhance the roles of "15 April Technological Innovation Shock Brigade," strengthen creative cooperation among workers and technicians and positively carry out comprehensive mechanization, semiautomation and automation of the production process. In the process of creating the "speed of the eighties," it is important to enhance militant functions and roles of the government organizations.

The government organization at all echelons should step up political and ideological works designed to encourage and inspire functionaries and workers in their respective area to wage struggles for the fulfillment of the decision made by the party at its Sixth General Assembly.

Mobilizing all reserves and possibilities in local areas, they should provide materials and labor support to the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" and enhance the roles of functionaries of applicable sectors lest workers should have any inconvenience in their work and living conditions.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the Glorious Party Center, let us march forward to win the ultimate victory of great chuche work earlier than scheduled, by creating the "speed of the eighties," in the midst of the revolutionary drum beats.

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